

Bahrain discusses Iranian hijackings

BAHRAIN (R) — The Bahrain government Sunday discussed two hijackings of Iranian helicopters in Bahrain during the past four days but few details were released. Industry Minister Yusef Ahmad Shihawi, in a statement after the regular cabinet meeting, referred to the hijackings on Wednesday and again Saturday only as emergency landings. He told the Gulf News Agency the cabinet heard reports from him and the interior minister, Sheikh Mohammad bin Khalifa Al Khalifa, on the implications of the incidents and the measures taken in this connection. No official information was available about the incidents, but airport sources said the helicopters were flown to Bahrain by hijackers who also asked for permission to fly to another country. It was not known whether the hijackers' demands had been met.

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King cables good wishes to N. Yemen

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh congratulating him, in his own name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government, on the anniversary of the "corrective movement" in North Yemen. The King wished President Saleh success in achieving the national aspirations of the Yemeni people.

Sudanese students. Egyptian police clash

ASWAN, Egypt (R) — Sudanese students seeking to return home from Egypt for their summer vacation clashed with riot police while trying to scramble aboard a ferryboat, officials said Sunday. It happened at a terminal on Lake Nasser where 300 people died in a ferryboat fire last month. The disaster left a shortage of transport to take the students home. On Friday, more than 1,500 Sudanese students marched through the streets of this southern Egyptian city complaining about lack of transport.

French police confined to barracks

PARIS (R) — The French government Sunday continued its crackdown on unruly elements of the police by confining all off-duty men to quarters next Thursday. Right-wing police unions, branding the Socialist government as soft on law and order, have called for renewed mass demonstrations on that day. Some 2,000 right-wing policemen, angered by the murder of two detectives, marched in Paris on June 3, calling for the resignation of the interior, justice and security ministers.

Islamic bank lends \$30m to Bangladesh

JEDDAH (R) — The Islamic Development Bank said Sunday it granted two trade credits totalling \$30 million to Bangladesh. One credit totalling \$20 million will finance oil imports and the second, for \$10 million, will cover cotton imports, it said in a statement.

Kissinger attacks peace movements

WORMS, West Germany (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Sunday urged Western nations to pursue strong defence policies and attacked anti-nuclear movements in Western Europe. Speaking to the Society for German-American Solidarity, Dr. Kissinger said he supported the main lines of President Reagan's defence policies. He said: "If peace is the only objective of the democracies, they will be subject to the blackmail of the ruthless."

'Some Soviet traffic police take bribes'

MOSCOW (R) — Some Soviet traffic policemen extort bribes from motorists, Interior Minister Vitaly Fedorchuk acknowledged in a letter to Pravda Sunday. Soviet motorists complain that traffic policemen often stop them for minor offences such as failing to carry a first aid kit, but let them off in exchange for a small bribe.

'PLO ready to resume talks with Jordan'

Arafat: Arab summit to discuss Mideast

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat said Sunday an Arab summit is to be held to discuss Middle East problems and indicated that the PLO was still prepared to hold talks with Jordan on joint political moves.

Mr. Arafat told reporters here "there will be a summit meeting to discuss the Middle East situation," and said the date and venue were still under consideration.

Referring to Middle East peace proposals, he said the PLO adhered to the Arab peace plan, which calls for an independent Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

But he said he was still prepared to hold talks with Jordan on joint political moves in efforts for Middle East peace, saying that "from our side, the door is still open."

Jordan abandoned talks with the PLO in April on a joint Middle

East peace approach based on various peace proposals, including a plan announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories in association with Jordan.

Mr. Arafat said summit topics would include the outcome of visits to the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council by an Arab League delegation to explain the Arab peace plan for the Middle East adopted last year.

A summit was supposed to have been held earlier this year to hear the delegation's report.

Mr. Arafat said the summit was the result of efforts by Saudi Ara-

bia, Algeria and the PLO, whose representatives have been touring the Middle East over the past six weeks seeking an Arab consensus on Lebanon and other major problems.

Klibi in Bahrain

Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, who has also been touring the area on what appeared to be a similar mission, arrived in Bahrain from Saudi Arabia Sunday. He was expected to meet Mr. Arafat before the latter left for the United Arab Emirates (UAE), sources close to the PLO leader said.

Mr. Klibi said on arrival his visit was part of consultations on the Arab situation which needed a common Arab stand to face attempts to tear apart Arab unity, the Gulf News Agency reported.

Last week, sources close to Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz said during a visit by the prince to Baghdad that an Arab summit was expected soon.

(Continued on page 2)

Fateh rebels claim 'majority support'

DAMASCUS (R) — Rebels against the policy line of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat claimed here Sunday that 70 per cent of his Fateh guerrillas supported them.

A spokesman for the dissidents, Jihad Saleh, was responding in comments to reporters to a statement by Mr. Arafat last week that the movement against his policies was finished.

Fateh, Mr. Arafat's own group within the PLO, supplies about half the estimated 8,000 guerrillas of the PLO based in Syrian-controlled east and north Lebanon. An independent poll of guerrilla opinion is not possible.

Mr. Saleh said there was no personal feud against Mr. Arafat, the 1959 founder of Fateh and PLO chairman since 1969, but he had deviated from the group's policy

line in edging towards U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace proposals.

Asked how many rebels there were, Mr. Saleh said: "We cannot give you an exact number. We are in conflict with the Zionist enemy. But you can say about 70 per cent of the (Fateh) fighters as well as the other members."

'No violent means'

Asked if the rebels would use violence to resolve their differences with Mr. Arafat, Mr. Saleh said: "By no means. We are only trying to resolve the dispute with democratic dialogue. We reject any resort to arms. But we are ready to defend ourselves if we are attacked."

Mr. Saleh blamed Arafat sup-

porters for an artillery duel among rival Fateh men in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley last week. Mr. Arafat-loyalists blame the dissidents.

The dissidents would continue to demand an early session of Fateh's general conference to resolve the split, Mr. Saleh added.

The meeting would settle policy and decide the future of Mr. Arafat's leadership. "Replacing him or not is not our task. A general conference must decide such things."

Mr. Saleh also said the dissidents were not linked with five Palestinians said by Mr. Arafat Saturday night to have been executed recently for trying to assassinate two of his key aides, Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad), and Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad).

(Continued on page 2)

Syria reiterates opposition to pact

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Sunday reiterated its hostility to the U.S.-backed Lebanon-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement and appeared to dash prospects of early talks on the issue here with any U.S. envoy.

Israel has declined to implement the May 17 deal and withdraw at least 25,000 men from Lebanon, unless Syria pulls out at least 40,000 of its troops also in Lebanon.

Amid a flurry of Saudi Arabian diplomacy, optimism has lately been expressed in the United States and Lebanon that Syria will stop blocking Washington's des-

igns for an Arab-Israeli settlement.

But Sunday's statement by the Soviet-armed Syrians, quoted by the official Syrian news agency SANA, makes clear their opposition to the pull-out deal is unabated.

They were apparently stung to the statement by reports from Washington quoting Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem as saying that Syria, which recently refused to receive U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, might soon talk to an American representative.

SANA quoted an official source

as saying Syria "affirmed that the Syrian position on the accord is final and there has been no change because the agreement is against the Lebanese state, the Arabs and Syrian security."

On Saturday, after President Hafez Al Assad conferred here with fellow Arab hardliner Muammar Qaddafi of Libya, a Syrian statement said the accord had been foisted on Lebanon by the United States and Israel.

Mr. Assad himself said last week that anyone who thought Syria would change its mind "needs to have his head examined."

Israeli cabinet rejects partial pullout

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel is not considering a partial withdrawal of its forces in Lebanon despite the high casualties it has suffered there recently. Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said Sunday.

Briefing reporters after Sunday's cabinet meeting, Mr. Meridor said Israel was still seeking a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and would not move its troops unless Syrian and Palestinian soldiers also left.

"The casualties we have suf-

fered are very heavy for this small country. But it is clear that they are not the only consideration. It is the understanding of all the cabinet that there will be no withdrawal unless we ensure peace for Galilee and our other aims are met," he said.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon a year ago was dubbed "peace for Galilee" and Israelis said it was aimed in part at protecting the Galilee area close to the Lebanese border from cross-border shelling.

A senior cabinet source, who asked not to be identified, said ministers were coming under mounting public pressure to agree to a partial withdrawal of Israeli troops.

"The Syrians have the impression we will not be able to stick to our positions much longer because of mounting internal pressure. But (Prime Minister Menachem) Begin is determined to hold on longer in hope of achieving a Syrian withdrawal," he said.

OAU summit concludes on note of unity

ADDIS ABABA (R) — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Sunday closed its 19th annual summit able to live up to its name for the first time in 15 fractions months.

Formal closure of the session by Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam ended a period in which two attempts to hold the summit broke down because of political showdowns and the very existence of the OAU was threatened.

The withdrawal from the meeting last week of the Polisario Western Saharan independence movement, whose OAU admission in February 1982 set off the

crisis, allowed the summit to end by adopting resolutions giving Africa's views on world affairs.

Colonel Mengistu said the OAU, founded here 20 years ago to press for the decolonisation of Africa, had survived a crisis without precedent but could now "speak with one voice."

S. Africa attacked

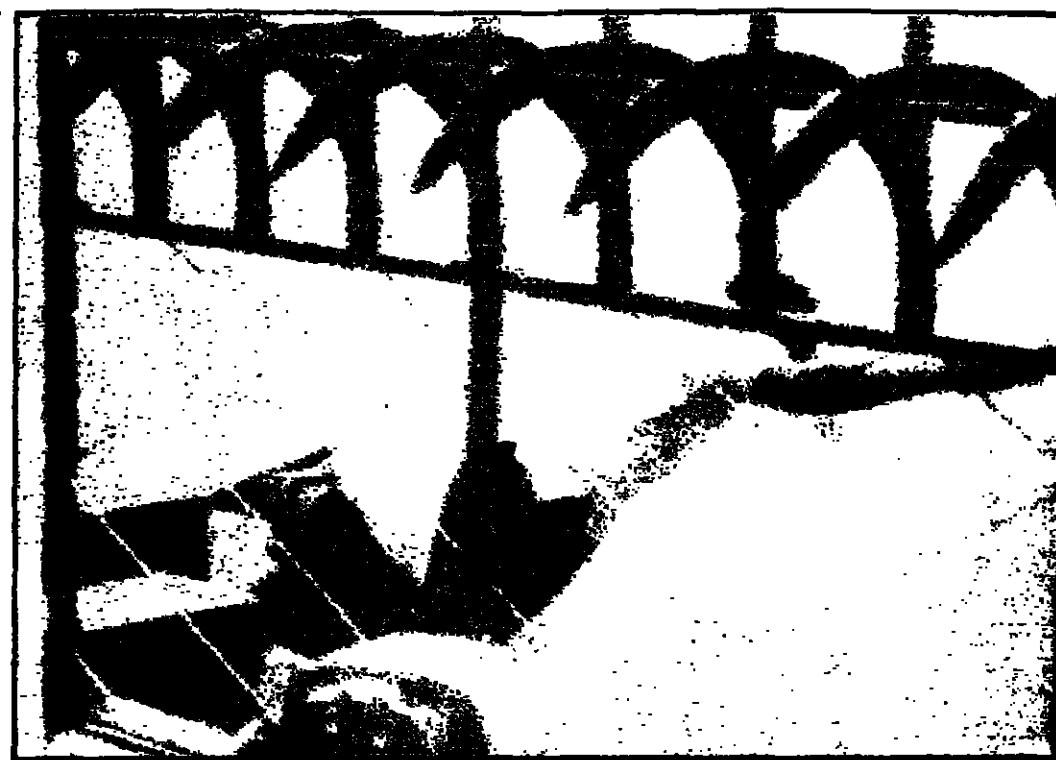
Outlining the main resolutions, Col. Mengistu attacked South Africa for its "inhuman policies against its people and terrorism against front-line states" in the region.

Col. Mengistu said: "We have put to shame anti-African forces who were plotting and conspiring for the destruction of our organisation."

He named no country, but the tenor of his remarks echoed earlier accusations that "imperialist" forces were behind the crisis and the two summit breakdowns in Libya last year.

Reference to the United States, often dubbed imperialist by socialist countries, was absent from a resolution attacking South Africa's "destabilisation tactics" in

(Continued on page 2)



LEAP TO DEATH: A man who witnesses said appeared to be "high on drugs" leaps to his death from the 86th floor observation deck of New York's Empire State Building Saturday. The man,

identified by police as Darrell King, is the second man to leap to death from the building in 10 days (Photo by Gene Marlinez, Daily News, New York; A.P. wirephoto)

2 Israelis wounded in new bomb attack

BEIRUT (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were wounded Sunday in a bomb attack in the Lebanese mountain town of Alek as anti-Israeli guerrillas maintained their attacks, an Israeli military spokesman said.

A second bomb directed at a patrol near the southern port of Sidon exploded but caused no casualties or damage, he said.

The blasts were the latest in an almost daily series of attacks against Israeli troops by guerrillas pledged to step up their war of attrition to mark the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion on June 6.

The spokesman said both blasts were caused by explosive charges left beside the road and detonated, apparently by remote control, as heavily-guarded convoys went by. The attackers escaped.

No Lebanese casualties were reported in Sunday's blasts.

The recent series of attacks have been claimed by the "Lebanese National Resistance Front," a resistance group believed to consist of leftist and Islamic groups that fought beside Palestinian guerrillas against the Israelis in Lebanon last summer.

State-run Beirut Radio said Israeli troops immediately scaled off the area around Alek after the blast. About 15 kilometres east of Beirut on the main Damascus highway, Alek is a major centre for Israeli troops who patrol the area to keep the peace between warring Lebanese militiamen.

A Reuters correspondent in Sidon said later the second explosion, near the village of Aqbiye

(Continued on page 2)

Draper: U.S. discussing Lebanon with Moscow

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. special envoy Morris Draper said Sunday the United States and the Soviet Union have had serious discussions on the Lebanon situation and expressed optimism that there would be further talks.

Mr. Draper, together with fellow special envoy Philip Habib, is trying to overcome Syrian opposition to last month's Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement. Israel has refused to withdraw its invasion force until Syrian troops have also pulled out.

U.S. officials have said the Lebanon situation poses a grave threat that conceivably could involve the two superpowers, but Mr. Draper's remarks were the first suggestion of anything more than an exchange of diplomatic briefings on the issue.

"We are talking to the Soviets..."

we can have serious discussions and have had both in Washington and Moscow," he said in a television interview.

But Mr. Draper denied the United States was working with the Soviet Union "in a way that would draw the Soviets towards a shared arrangement for getting the Syrians, PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) and Israelis out."

Mr. Draper said the United States had to discuss the situation in Lebanon with the Soviet Union because there were "risky developments." He cited the deployment in Syria of Soviet SAM-5 missiles manned by Soviet crews.

"We have an interest in cautioning them... and we share some of our forebodings and concerns in a frank way with the Soviets as

(Continued on page 2)

Salem hopeful of Washington efforts for withdrawal

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem said Sunday that the United States was determined to go ahead with its initiative to help Lebanon regain its sovereignty over all its territory.

Speaking to reporters on his return from a visit to Washington where he had talks with U.S. officials, Mr. Salem told reporters: "I return from the United States with the certainty that the American government is continuing its initiative in Lebanon, and that the American determination to help Lebanon regain full sovereignty over its territory is definite and is being followed by a continuing considered policy."

The United States has helped Lebanon work out a troop withdrawal agreement with Israel and has contributed men to a multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut.

Missing tourists reported dead in Zimbabwe

HARARE (R) — The Zimbabwe government has evidence that six foreign tourists kidnapped a year ago may have been killed, informed sources said Sunday.

They said that no bodies had been recovered but that information from captured rebels in the troubled province of Matabeleland indicated the visitors were murdered by their captors within two days of being abducted last July 23.

The tourists—two Americans, two Australians and two Britons—were seized on the road from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo, the Matabeleland capital.

Indian Sikh militants plan new protests

NEW DELHI (R) — Sikh militant leader Harchand Singh Longowal Sunday announced a new protest campaign in the northern Indian state of Punjab in a fresh attempt to win political and religious concessions from the central government.

Mr. Longowal, who leads the regional Akali Dal Party, told reporters his newly-raised volunteer force will block trains running through the prosperous wheat-growing state during day-long protests on June 17.

Thousands of volunteers, part

of a projected 100,000-strong force will be pressed into action for the first time since they were recruited in mid-April, he said.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency quoted Mr. Longowal as saying in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar the protest would be peaceful.

An earlier road blockade agitation in April turned into a bloody confrontation between the Sikh militants and the police in which 21 people were killed.

The new protest plan was announced amid moves to break the

King sends message to Numeiri

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a message to Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri, which dealt with "developments involving the Arab situation and efforts being made to rebuild Arab solidarity," the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

The message was delivered Sunday to Mr. Numeiri by Jordanian Foreign Minister Naywan Al Qasem who arrived in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, Saturday and who returned to Amman Sunday.

During their meeting, Mr. Qasem and Mr. Numeiri also discussed current Arab issues and bilateral relations, Petra said.

The Sudanese foreign minister attended the meeting.

Mr. Qasem also explained to the Sudanese president Jordan's position towards various Arab issues, particularly towards the Palestinian and Lebanese issues, Petra said.

"Jordan supports the legitimate authorities in Lebanon in their efforts to regain Lebanon's sovereignty over all its territories as well as the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon," the agency quoted Mr. Qasem as saying.

Also on Sunday, President Numeiri, in a meeting with the newly-appointed Jordanian ambassador to Sudan, Musa Al Kilani, praised King Hussein's "sincere and positive efforts to reach a comprehensive Middle East settlement." Petra said. The meeting followed Mr. Kilani's presentation of credentials as the new ambassador, Petra said.

Kremlin changes expected

MOSCOW (R) — Two Kremlin meetings this week may bring shifts at the top of the Soviet hierarchy and fresh clues to how far Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov has managed to consolidate his grip on power.

A meeting of the 1,500-member Supreme Soviet legislature is due to begin on June 16 and is likely to be preceded by a meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Though no announcement has been made, Soviet sources say the Central Committee plenum will for the first time in around a decade meet for two days rather than one, on June 14 and 15.

The week of meetings will give some indication of whether Mr. Andropov, appointed to lead the party last November after the death of Leonid Brezhnev, has enough power to reshuffle the top leadership in the way he wants.

Mr. Andropov, who headed the KGB security police for 15 years, appeared initially to have consolidated his position but there has been speculation that he is now being thwarted by a group of colleagues formerly close to Mr. Brezhnev.

Pakistan defends increased defence spending

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistani Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan said here Sunday increased defence spending in the country's budget was needed to cope with changes since the Soviet intervention in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Mr. Ishaq Khan said there had been a substantial change around Pakistan's borders since the 1979 Soviet intervention.

He was speaking at a press conference explaining Pakistan's budget for the next financial year starting on July 1.

Defence spending has been increased by 8.6 per cent to 25 billion rupees (\$1.93 billion), continuing a steady rise since the Soviet intervention. Defence spending accounts for about 44 per cent of non-development spending.

Mr. Ishaq Khan said Pakistan was more self-reliant now in weapons than at any time in its history

with more sophisticated armaments being produced.

Pakistan was exporting weapons worth 300 million rupees (\$23.25 million) a year and the money spent on defence was the minimum required to guarantee Pakistan's security, he said.

In the budget announced Saturday prices were increased for petrol, fertiliser, cigarettes, sugar, cement, rail fares and postal charges.

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FEATURES

China succeeds to beat back the Gobi Desert

By Roger Crabbe

Reuter

TURFAN, Chinese Central Asia — Step out from the shelter of the tree belt at the "five star" farm commune and you come face to face with Turfan's age-old enemy — the Gobi Desert.

Turfan county is an oasis of 10,300 square kilometres (4,000 square miles) clawed out of the surrounding desolation by countless generations of hardy Uighur peasants living here on China's last frontier.

If children can splash naked in the clear streams running alongside Turfan's popular-lined streets, if the house have cool, vine-shaded courtyards behind their sun-baked mud walls, it is because out there in the Gobi (it means gravel in Mongolian) there are 426 underground canals hacked out at unimaginable human cost.

And if Turfan county earned 42 million yuan (\$21 million) last year from agricultural produce — including China's best long-staple cotton, internationally-prized desert grapes and the succulent Hami melon — it was at the

price of a never-ending campaign of tree and bush planting to keep the voracious desert at bay.

Two European missionaries visiting Turfan early this century described it as "a green island... lapped by grit and gravel instead of ocean water."

At present, human endeavour seems to hold a slight edge. "We've regained 20,000 mu (1,330 hectares/3,300 acres) in the past 20 years," said Turfan county government official Chen Junkun.

But the threat is always there. This spring, hurricane force winds whipped up a sandstorm which affected 30 per cent of Turfan's agricultural crop, causing damage estimated by Chen at 10 million yuan (\$5 million).

"In the old days, before the tree belts, everything would have been wiped out," he said. People here can still remember having to break out through their roofs after houses were buried in sand.

Turfan county is one of three in the Turfan depression, 2,500 kilometres west of Peking in the wastes of northern Xinjiang province. Virtually all the depression,

which covers 50,000 square kilometres is at or below sea level.

At minus 155 metres (510 feet), Aydingkol Lake, south of Turfan City, is the second lowest spot on earth after the Dead Sea (392 metres/1,280 feet).

It is also one of the hottest with air temperatures rising to 48 degrees Centigrade in June and July. The heat on the desert sand and shale can exceed 75 Centigrade, enough to cook an egg in minutes.

Rainfall here is minimal — 16 mm (two thirds of an inch) a year. When it does rain, evaporation in the air is such that, as Chen said, "there are long intervals between the drops."

The region's water comes from the melting snow and ice on the Tianshan Mountain range to the northwest.

But the springtime torrents sink into the desert, and it took human ingenuity on a gigantic scale to bring it back up to the surface.

Two thousand years ago, the people of the Turfan depression began sinking strings of wells into the Gobi, some as deep as 90 metres (295 feet), and linking them with subterranean canals.

Today, peasants maintaining and extending the system still work with picks by the light of torches.

Now they use concrete pipeline sections to strengthen the tunnels but, said Chen, "there have been casualties — dead and injured."

This system of 972 canals stretching 2,700 (1,700 miles) kilometres supplies Turfan and the neighbouring counties.

Since the Communists came to power in 1949 local engineers have built more than 3,000 wells, 10 aqueducts and 18 reservoirs. "They now provide adequate water supplies for our region," Chen said.

But all this would not help the farmers if there were not windbreaks to stop the crops and soil blowing away.

The tree-planting programme began in earnest 20 years ago, and consists of four distinct stages.

First is a trunk belt 5.7 kilometres (3½ miles) long and up to 200 metres deep.

Then come tree belts around fields or groups of fields. The greater the prevailing wind, the smaller the plot enclosed.

Chen said that in these two projects trees planted since 1962 cover about 2,000 hectares (5,000 acres), mostly poplars, elms, desert dates and mulberry trees.

The third line of defence consists of sand-anchoring bushes which now cover an additional 1,000 hectares (2,500 acres), mostly plan to expand their use because they need no irrigation.

In the vanguard of the struggle against the encroaching desert is the sowing of plants and shrubs, such as camel thorn, which stop land shifting. These can gain a foothold in areas where trees and bushes would wither at once.

Outside the "five star" commune's trunk belt fortifications is a further expanse of saplings, planted last year in the presence of Xinjiang Communist Party chief Wang Enmao.

Commune Director Mohamed Akhtar explained: "The trees in the belt will get old and these will take their place."

"We'll fell the old ones and win back a few more mu from the Gobi."

New robots may see and think

By Frank Adams

Reuter

GAINESVILLE, Florida — A new generation of seeing, thinking robots could arise from research now under way at the University of Florida here, experts believe.

Professor Alexander Meystel and his electrical engineering students have made robots mimic intuition by programming a computer with sets of numbers which do not tell robots exactly what to do, thus forcing them to make choices based on the problems they face.

Robots are also being equipped with light sensors, giving them a crude sense of vision that tells them whether they are putting the right things in the right place on an assembly line.

"With most robots now, most things have to be placed in precise locations so they can find them," said university researcher Mark Thomas. "This sensory work will help robots adapt to their environment and give them more flexibility in the jobs they have to do."

Robots would, for example, have enough measuring ability to drill holes precisely in the metal skin of aircraft, he added, thereby

avoiding stresses through misalignment.

In order to develop more industrial applications for robots and whittle away a Japanese lead in the field, U.S. manufacturers are keen to finance research and development for the next generation.

"The hot issues are robots with more sensing capabilities, touch and sight," said Don Vincent, a member of the Robotics Institute of America.

In addition to funding university studies, manufacturers are performing research of their own.

At its Boca Raton, Florida plant, the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) has a new industrial robot called the IBM 7565 manufacturing system, which has a sense of touch.

The robot has a computer which communicates with its mechanical arm 50 times a second, allowing it to gauge forces acting on objects it handles. IBM says it is so sensitive it can pick up an egg without breaking it.

The corporation is using this robot to help assemble a word processor. The machine takes between 2½ and 5½ hours to test 4,000 connections in the processor, compared with 100 man

hours.

While robotics experts interviewed by Reuters generally agreed that American technology was as good as or better than that elsewhere, the Robotics Institute of America in Dearborn, Michigan, says Japan has some 14,000 robots installed, compared with about 5,000 in the United States.

The difference is partly one of definition. In the United States, a robot is defined as a programmable, multi-function device designed to manipulate and transport parts and tools and do specialised manufacturing.

While the Japanese include advanced robots in their count, they also include small pick-and-place units which are not reprogrammable, a staff member of the Robotics Institute said.

Regardless of definition, however, widespread use of robots on assembly lines currently gives Japan a competitive edge.

If robot advocates are right, U.S. industry will have to turn increasingly to robotics and other forms of automation, with inevitable cuts in the work force.

Arafat: Summit planned

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Arafat, who is also believed to be seeking support for his policies after a mutiny in his Fateh commando group, said his talks with Arab leaders also covered the Lebanese situation. "especially after Israel sent five divisions to reinforce its position in Lebanon."

Referring to the mutiny in Fateh, he said, "It is not the first or the last time... it is because of Arab intervention and interference."

Mr. Arafat also said Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi was one of the channels of intervention.

The PLO leader's remark came only days after North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh announced after separate talks with the two men in Sana'a that they had agreed to end a bitter verbal attacks.

Mr. Arafat said the Fateh mutiny was "like a very big balloon," adding that the Fateh Central Committee and Revolutionary

Council would discuss it. He did not say when.

He had earlier said the mutiny. Asked about his comment Saturday that five Palestinian commandos had been executed and whether this had to do with the mutiny, Mr. Arafat said the men had been executed three months ago.

He said the five, who belonged to the Abu Nidal group, had been accused of trying to assassinate several of his top aides, including Khalil Al Wazir, his chief military assistant.

During the past 10 days, Mr. Arafat has also visited Romania, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, India, Iraq, Qatar, North and South Yemen and Kuwait.

He said that while in India, he discussed efforts by the Non-Aligned Movement to end the Iran-Iraq war, now in its 33rd month, but he did not elaborate. India is current chairman of the movement.

PLO rebels claim support

(Continued from page 1)

'No recognition of Israel'

Apart from rejecting U.S. peace proposals, Mr. Saleh said the dissidents opposed a clause in an Arab League peace plan, formulated last autumn at Fez, Morocco, that implied recognition of Israel.

He said the Fez plan, largely Saudi Arabia's work but endorsed by the PLO, was imposed on the Palestinians after they were weakened by last summer's battles in Beirut and their eventual withdrawal from the city under Israeli siege.

The dissidents upheld a traditional Fateh demand for a democratic, non-sectarian state in Palestine and "we will never recognise the state of Israel."

'U.S., Soviet Union discuss Lebanon'

(Continued from page 1)

they have with us," he said.

But Mr. Draper added that Moscow and Washington were not currently "working" together on the problem.

"We are not working with the Soviets actively to bring about the Syrian withdrawal at this time," he said.

U.S. officials last week said they knew of nothing other than diplomatic briefings to support remarks by visiting Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem that the United States and the Soviet Union were working in concert on the Lebanon issue.

Mr. Salem Sunday reaffirmed his optimism that Syria eventually would agree to withdraw its troops from Lebanon and urged a senior

U.S. official to visit Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad.

"Assad is not a client of the Soviet Union," he said on the same television programme.

Mr. Draper refused to rule out a visit to Syria by Secretary of State George Shultz, saying Mr. Shultz had "sunk his teeth" into the task of achieving the pullout of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

OAU summit concludes on note of unity

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southern Africa.

The resolution attacked South Africa's "undeclared war against independent African states" as a "flagrant aggression."

It said the Pretoria authorities were stepping up their political, economic and military aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland,

Lesotho, and the Seychelles where a South African mercenary attack was thwarted in November 1982.

Conference sources said the next summit would be held in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, in May next year.

Two previous attempts to hold the summit in Libya were aborted because of opposition to the participation of the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic

and a row about who should represent Chad.

The OAU summit should have closed Saturday but was held up by electoral deadlock over finding a new secretary-general to replace outgoing Edem Kodjo.

To break the deadlock, the session appointed Assistant Secretary-General Peter Odu, a Nigerian, to run the OAU's affairs until the next summit.

2 more Israelis wounded

(Continued from page 1)

south of the town, damaged an Israeli half-track vehicle and left a crater four metres wide and one metre deep.

He said eyewitnesses reported seeing one Israeli soldier with his face covered in blood, although Israeli officers in Sidon and outside Beirut denied there were any casualties.

The Israelis arrested 14 people near the scene and later bulldozed fruit trees beside the road to deny guerrillas cover in future, he said.

Attack on Red Cross

Meanwhile, in the first attack on the International Red Cross in recent times, two of its vehicles were destroyed early Sunday by unknown attackers in the Israeli-occupied Sidon. There were no casualties.

pre-dawn attack. A Swiss official of the Int-

ernational Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) bureau in Sidon said she could not explain the attacks. "We distribute aid in Sidon to everyone who needs it. We have no enemies here," she said.

Apart from distributing food and medicines for war refugees in southern Lebanon, the all-Swiss ICRC also monitors conditions of some 5,000 Palestinian and Lebanese detainees held at an Israeli prison camp near the village of Ansar southwest of here.

ICRC delegates refuse to comment publicly on conditions at Ansar.

In addition to the Israeli occupation authorities, the Israeli-backed militia of renegade Major Saad Haddad maintains a large presence in Sidon. Other Israeli-sanctioned armed groups also operate in the port town.

The ICRC set up aid centres throughout Lebanon following Israel's invasion last June.

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HOME NEWS

Marketing board meets Syrian company over fruit, vegetable exports

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Agriculture Ministry Sunday between the members of the board of directors of the Jordanian Marketing Corporation (JMC) and the members of the board of directors of the general Syrian company for vegetable and fruit marketing.

During the meeting, the two companies reviewed the quantities and types of fruits and vegetables exchanged between the two countries, and discussed the best means to eliminate the obstacles standing in the way of expanding trade between them.

A protocol for the exchange of agricultural products between the two countries will be signed Tuesday.

The meeting was attended, from the Jordanian side, by Agriculture Ministry Under-Secretary Salim Al Lawzi, in his capacity as chairman of the board of directors and manager of the JMC, the deputy director of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO), and the deputy director of the Agriculture Credit Corporation (ACC).

Attending the meeting from the Syrian side were Director-General of the general Syrian company for vegetable and fruit marketing Mohammad Abdul Dayim and members of the board of directors of the company.

Deaf care society elects new board of directors

AMMAN (Petra) — A new managing board for the Queen Alia Society for the Care and Rehabilitation of the Deaf was elected Sunday.

Mrs. Hanan Baha'uddin Tuqan was elected as its new president with Mrs. Laila Haydar Madi as vice-president. Mrs. Maha Mohammad Shahin as secretary and

Mrs. Zaha' Ali Manko as treasurer.

Mrs. Nawal Najmuddin Al Dajani, Mrs. Samirah Walid Al Bitar, Mrs. Taroub Khaldoun Malhas, Mrs. Nowwar Marwan Al Jabi, Mrs. Amal Qadri Shahin, Mrs. Na'lah Ziyad Tuqan, and Mr. Fawwaz Jamil Al Lama were also elected as open place committee members.

Irbid chamber appoints chief

IRBID (Petra) — The board of directors of the Amman Chamber of Commerce has decided to appoint Sa'di Al Halbouni as its new president and as its representative to the executive council of the federation of the Jordanian Chamber of Commerce to succeed the late Miflih Al Gharaybeh, the former president of the chamber. The board also decided to appoint Abdullah Aqil to the post of vice-president of the chamber.

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NCC to continue agriculture debate

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will Monday continue its discussion of the agricultural policy statement delivered at the previous week's session by Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin.

The NCC, which will be chaired by Speaker Suleiman Arar, will

also discuss the ratification of the fifth educational loan agreement concluded between Jordan and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The NCC will also hear government replies to several proposals referred to it during earlier sessions.

Gromyko sends greetings

MOSCOW (J.T.) — Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko received at the Kremlin Friday Jordanian Ambassador in Moscow Hani Al Khasawneh to mark the expiry of his term as Jordan's ambassador to the Soviet Union. Al Dustour newspaper reported Sunday.

Mr. Gromyko asked ambassador Khasawneh to convey the Soviet leadership's greetings to His Majesty King Hussein and

praised the relations which link Jordan with the Soviet Union. He also expressed admiration for the efforts which the Jordanian ambassador had made to strengthen these relations during his service in Moscow.

Mr. Gromyko also affirmed the Soviet Union's support for the Arab countries and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Dr. Khasawneh will return to Amman in the next few days.

Iraq to import 20m eggs by July 30, says Arafah

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant Director-General of the Jordanian Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Musa Arafah returned to Amman Friday at the end of a three-day visit to Baghdad.

Mr. Arafah said that during the visit, an agreement was reached to export 20 million eggs to Iraq between June 15 and July 30, thus benefiting from the credit facilities extended by the Central Bank of Jordan to its counterpart.

Director-General of the Egg Marketing Society (EMS) Ahmad Manna' said that the Agricultural Ministry is still studying the possibility of marketing eggs exclusively through the EMS and giving three-months notice to all egg producers to join the EMS.

The EMS is also currently studying the possibility of both establishing a centre for the collection of eggs and purchasing machinery to grade and sort them.

Tal returns from IOECS talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal returned to Amman Sunday after leading the Jordanian delegation to the first conference of the Islamic Organisation for Education, Culture and Sciences (IOECS), which concluded its meeting in Rabat recently.

Dr. Tal said delegations from 43 Arab and Islamic countries participated in the conference, which approved "IOECS" future programme as well as its budget for

the next two years.

Dr. Tal said the Jordanian delegation submitted two recommendations to the conference. The first called for Arabic to be the second language of all Islamic countries. The second called for the settlement of disputes between Islamic countries on the basis of justice and fairness.

The first recommendation is still under consideration while the second recommendation was adopted.

Brig.-Gen. Khalayleh gives press conference

People's Army to segregate training, says commander

AMMAN (Petra) — Commander of the People's Army Brig.-Gen. Abdul Majid Abdullah Al Khalayleh said Sunday that "the People's Army law will exempt very few people from military service. Furthermore, the new law provides for the training of females separately from the men, and that women will be given the liberty to choose the appropriate uniform during training," he said.

In an interview with the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Brig.-Gen. Khalayleh said that our armed forces are "shouldering the largest single part of the burden assumed by the whole of the Arab Nation."

"The idea of the People's Army is both pioneering and necessary because it satisfies the aspirations and wishes of all our citizens and enables them to defend themselves, their families and homeland," he said.

Asked about the objective of the People's Army, the commander said Jordan is located in an important part of the Arab homeland, Jordan's borders with the Zionist enemy are long and extensive and that the Jordanian armed forces have the heavy responsibility of defending these borders.

It is no secret to anyone that Zionism has expansionist goals and ambitions which would not stop at Israel's present borders.

Badran sees CAEU chief Sunday

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday received at his office Secretary-General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), Mahdi Al Obeidi, who expressed his appreciation for the support Jordan has been giving to the CAEU ever since its transfer to Jordan.

The prime minister also received separately the Tunisian ambassador in Amman.

Electric supply extended to Habka town

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Governorate electricity company Sunday ended the necessary technical work for the electrification of the town of Habka. JD 70,000 was spent on extending the high and low-tension lines, transformers and distribution networks.

Company sources said that the town will start receiving electricity this month.



Brig.-Gen. Abdul Majid Abdullah Al Khalayleh

lages adjoining Israel's borders, he stated. As for the military service law, it is a law which will continue to operate obliging all young men to fulfil a two-year period of service in the regular forces.

Asked whether the People's Army law would include those who had completed their two years of military service, Brig.-Gen. Khalayleh said the law excludes the armed forces, public security, general intelligence and civil defence officers and men while they are on actual duty. It also excludes military service conscripts and those in the reserves.

This means that a military service conscript will be required to join the People's Army only after the expiry of the duration that he was in the reserves.

People who are proven medically unfit would be exempt from service in the People's Army, he went on to say.

For the purpose of training, the country has been divided into sectors according to the vital locations in the country, the Brig.-Gen. stated. All conscripts will be trained in their own sectors with the farmer being trained near his farm, the worker near his work place, the employee in his department, and the student in school in order to save both time and effort.

The names of those required for training will be announced substantially before they are needed through the usual information media, he said.

"Our main objective is the training of the citizens to carry arms and to use these arms well under all circumstances. Therefore, we will primarily concentrate on the use of arms and the accompanying field skills necessary. Secondly, the conscripts will be trained in civil defence and first aid," the People's Army commander said.

Brig.-Gen. Khalayleh said the uniform of the People's Army would be the same as that of the armed forces during training.

Asked how he envisages the role of women in the People's Army, the commander said that recent wars have proven that our enemy does not discriminate between men and women, and that the danger from without affects anyone. This makes it necessary to train women in the use of arms, in addition to tuition in civil defence and first aid matters.

Brig.-Gen. Khalayleh concluded by saying that the objective of the People's Army is to make every citizen understand his or her role in the community and not depend on others for self-defence purposes.

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Dep	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr	Arr
Monday	13:00	16:25	16:25	19:10	21:35	20:30	—	—
Tuesday	13:00	16:25	16:25	19:10	21:35	20:30	—	—
Wednesday	16:30	21:10	21:10	19:10	19:15	19:15	—	—
Thursday	16:30	21:10	21:10	19:10	19:15	19:15	—	—
Friday	16:30	21:10	21:10	19:10	19:15	19:15	—	—
Saturday	16:30	21:10	21:10	19:10	19:15	19:15	—	—
Sunday	13:00	17:45	17:45	19:30	21:55	20:50	—	—

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Jordan Times

ANSAAR, Southern Lebanon — A year after Israeli troops took control of southern Lebanon, they are still holding about 5,000 Palestinian or Lebanese men in dingy tents on a windswept hilltop above this village.

Protesting their innocence, the men, including many teenagers, last week burned down a dozen of the big military tents they live and sleep in. 25 men to a tent.

The men were also making a general protest against the invasion of Lebanon on June 6, 1982, and marking their frustration at still being held one year later, relatives said.

Several hundred relatives of the detainees, from all over the South, have moved here and built corrugated iron huts within sight of

Rigorous conditions still prevail in Al Ansar

By Phil Davison
Reuters

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Several hundred relatives of the detainees, from all over the South, have moved here and built corrugated iron huts within sight of

the camp but not of the inmates. The relatives call it "Ansar concentration camp". The Israeli tanks, barbed wire and watchtowers, which throw eerie floodlight beams around the camp at night, explain the emotional description.

Reports from people released from the camp suggest that conditions are poor. An unknown number of detainees, mostly elderly, died because of the cold in winter but not from physical abuse, some released prisoners said.

Israeli officers in Lebanon decline to comment on the camp.

Representatives of the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the only outsiders allowed to visit Ansar prisoners say there are at present about 5,000 men, mostly Palestinians, in the 200-tent prison.

The Red Cross representatives are bound by their usual oath of silence and refuse to comment on conditions. But the tone of their remarks suggests they are deeply concerned over the prisoners' continued detention on a windy hilltop.

The Israelis picked up most of the detainees during last June's invasion on suspicion that they were sympathisers of Palestinian guerrillas. The invasion was apparently aimed at clearing the guerrillas from southern Lebanon and, latterly, Beirut.

Most Western diplomats in Beirut say it is likely the vast majority of the Ansar detainees were not armed guerrillas. However, it is an open secret that many young Palestinians or Muslim Lebanese leftists sympathised with the guerrillas' aim of winning back a Palestinian homeland.

In the complex web of negotiations for troop withdrawals from Lebanon, Israel has pledged to pull out provided Syria and the PLO do the same, the PLO hands over eight captured Israelis and Syria hands over any bodies of Israeli soldiers.

The PLO has said it will only return the eight Israelis if all the Ansar detainees are freed.

Mr. Gemayel's statement that he was trying to win the release of Ansar prisoners was seen as possibly seeking goodwill from the PLO in the hope of eventually persuading it to pull out its fighters from North and East Lebanon.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat last week accused the Israelis of torturing detainees at Ansar.

Freed prisoners have said that at least two detainees were shot dead by an Israeli guard several months ago. The reason was not

clear and there was speculation among prisoners that the guard had been drunk, they added.

ICRC officials say there were 4,850 prisoners at Ansar before June 6. On that day, the Israelis made a new wave of arrests in and around the southern Lebanese town of Sidon, picking up 150 people after a series of guerrilla attacks on their military patrols.

At least eight Swiss ICRC delegates, based in the coastal town of Tyre, visit Ansar daily, including a doctor. The other delegates are allowed to talk to prisoners without Israeli soldiers listening.

The camp straddles the former main road between Nabatiyah and the Mediterranean Coast, disrupting the local economy in an area where many sheep farmers still carry their goods into Nabatiyah on donkeys.

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Policy for agriculture

IF POLICY in Jordan was made according to Western standards, the cabinet might have not survived a vote of confidence in last Monday's and Tuesday's sessions of the National Consultative Council (NCC) following a heated debate on agriculture. But, like in agriculture itself, things are done quite differently here, as it may be true that our policies simply cannot be modelled on anything except around what variables and constants we have in this country.

The problem was that, prior to last week's debates, the government presented to the council its policies on agriculture which were either incomplete or proved unworkable in the past, although the cabinet's statement in which these policies were outlined did suggest that there were problems. The prime minister himself later admitted this and asked the NCC members to help in filling the gaps, jointly with the concerned government departments and other officials, in Jordan's policy towards agriculture.

The wide-range debate is expected to continue today, and the NCC seems headed towards heading the government's call for help in formulating a solid agricultural policy for Jordan, rather than making the affair that much more difficult for the country by merely criticising and scoring debate points with the government, like the issue may normally be tackled in the West or elsewhere.

The truth is that we do indeed have enough and complicated problems on our hands in such a vital sector as agriculture to start discussing which system of debate would suit us better to reach solutions, and faster. What is more important for us now to do, we think, is pressing ahead with the prime minister's suggestion that the government and the NCC jointly take the responsibility for formulating a coherent policy on the subject and also draw up plans to supervise jointly its implementation.

There will be a lot to talk about and argue in this Monday's NCC session and beyond. And the rest of the debate promises to be as, if not more, lively as last week's discussions, especially that the majority of the NCC's members are either farmers themselves or people who own land or otherwise are very much interested in the development of the agricultural sector as such.

We can only add that most of us in Jordan will be watching with great interest and excitement as both the government and the NCC try to show us that their cooperation can be really productive, in agricultural schemes in particular.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Europe's political schizophrenia

FRANCE AND Israel have signed an agreement providing for the protection and encouragement of capital investment between the two, and some Israeli sources described the agreement as a move that will promote economic and political ties between France and Israel. Not long prior to this, the European parliament urged the European Economic Community (EEC) members to strengthen their economic links with Israel, and to offer it financial aid as a reward for signing the U.S.-sponsored accord on Lebanon. The Europeans seem to mean to rehabilitate Israel as a party that has proved its readiness to establish peace in the Middle East, and which should be given every assistance for such a stance.

It is obvious that such an attitude is completely contradictory. The European parliament has chosen to forget about Israel's denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, and its rejection of all efforts aimed at solving the Palestinian problem on a just basis. Israel has expressed its blatant opposition to a European role in a Middle East settlement. Its attitude to the Venice and Brussels statements have by no means been friendly ones. Moreover, Israel continues to pursue obviously aggressive policies, such as the Mead-Dead canal project, which amounts to a unveiled aggression against Jordan. This amounts to European political schizophrenia in relation to the Middle East is evident. While the community does nothing to back its previous statements, the European parliament sees no contradiction in inviting the European community to support Israel economically and financially, regardless of Israel's anti-European stance in relation to a Middle East settlement. It seems quite incomprehensible that France, an active European community member, appears in no way embarrassed by signing a preferential agreement with Israel.

Al Dustour: Meeting the people

BY HOLDING cabinet sessions in the country's governorates and districts, Mr. Badran's government has adopted a line that fully reflects the government's belief in direct contact with its citizens and a desire to listen to their views and needs in the open. Such a policy is to be both appreciated and admired. It has been a characteristic of Jordan's wise leadership to maintain links with the citizen, who do not always feel in contact with leaders.

The open session which the cabinet held in Ajloun is part of this policy. The tourist significance of the Ajloun district has been an important element in the government's outlook towards its development. Mr. Badran's reference to the intentions for the coming year's state budget, which will have electricity and water as its main priorities, is an obvious reflection of the government's concern for the public. Ajloun's session had been preceded by another the cabinet held in Madaba, and we feel the practice will continue to help the government reach every part of Jordan.

Sawt Al Shaab: Pressure is on Begin

THE LEBANESE patriotic resistance to the Israeli occupation of their soil is increasing putting Begin's government in a dilemma. Increasing opposition to Israel's military presence in Lebanon is growing within Israeli society, and is reaching even the Likud coalition itself. Mounting criticism of the invasion of Lebanon is conflicting with the illusions endorsed by Begin, who still believes that he can make territorial gains through his invasion.

The "security of Galilee" operation, which allegedly aimed at guaranteeing the safety of Israel's northern borders, has now turned into a daily nightmare which is reshaping the outlook of a great numbers of Israelis. Instead of security in Galilee, the Begin government has gained nothing but greater political, economic and military difficulties, and the increasing loss of Israeli soldiers' lives. The call for early elections by the opposition parties in Israel does not seem to meet Begin's dreams.

LETTERS

Jordan has best Arabians

To the Editor:

I was shocked to read an article on the Egyptian Arab horses by Liz Thurgood in your newspaper (Jordan Times, June 7, 1983). The article was in praise of the Egyptian Arab horses, but at the same time disapproving of the horses of other Arab countries, especially those being bred at the Royal Jordanian State Stud.

I was very pleased to read the appropriate comments of Her Highness Princess Alia Al Hussein which appeared in the June 8 issue of the Jordan Times. I felt proud that Princess Alia has testified to the purity of the Royal Jordanian State Stud horses, as it was correctly brought out that the horses of the Royal Stud are pedigreed more than five generations and are recognised by the World Arabian Horse Organisation (WAHO) and also by the Arab Horse Society of Britain.

Princess Alia has rightly taken a firm stand in defending the Jordanian Arab Horses. In this respect, I would like to add that Princess Alia has wide knowledge of Arab horses and holds a distinguished place in WAHO. I am sure that her comments were not due to personal reasons but were based on facts in order to defend the Jordanian Arab heritage.

Also I would like to add that the horses of the Royal Jordanian State Stud are the descendants of pure Arabians that came to Jordan ridden by the Sharifs of the Hashemite House when they left Hijaz at the start of the Great Arab Revolution. These horses belonged to the family since the days of *khamisa* (the five Caliphs of Uraish). The stud also has some of the descendants of the *asils* presented to the late King Abdullah from the Sheikhs of famous bedouin tribes in Jordan, Syria, and Iraq whose purity is beyond doubt.

I do not criticise the Arab horses of the Egyptian Agricultural Organisation (EAO), but it is worth mentioning that the origin of

the horses of EAO and the Royal Jordanian State Stud is the same that is from Al Awn, the Sharifs of Mecca, because the horses were presented to Khader Abbas Pasha of Egypt in 1837. Sharif Abdullah Ibn Mohammad Al Awn also had a stable in Cairo at the time. Also the EAO horses were brought by Ibrahim Pasha to Egypt from Hijaz, Najd, the Anazlah tribe, Shammar, Bani Sakhr and Huwaitat tribe of Jordan as is recorded in EAO stud books as the foundation of their stock.

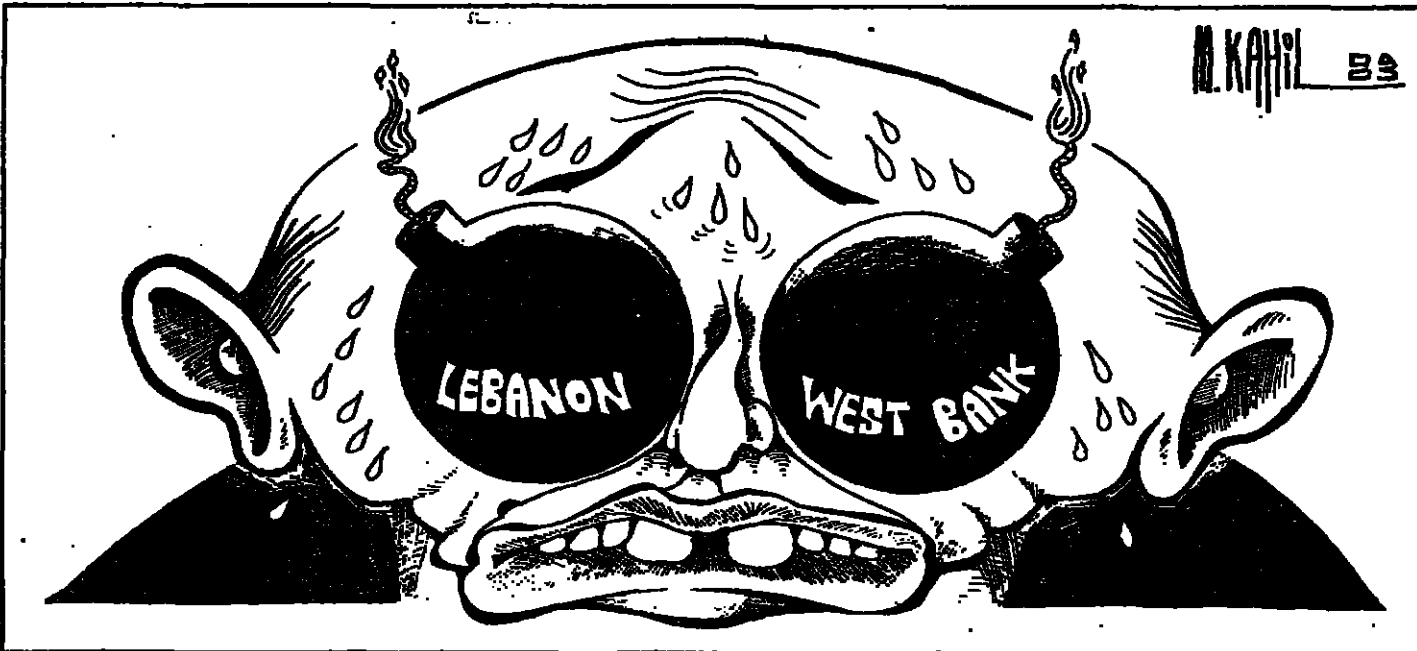
The stud book of the Arab Horse Society of Britain started from Crabtree Stud of Lady Wentworth in England who bought the best Arab horses from the Egyptian Royal Stud in various auctions.

During the course of my research on writing a book on Arabian horses I have come to know and can announce to the world that pure Arabian horses, though very few, are still in the possession of the many Jordanian tribes and families besides the Jordanian State Stud.

I hope a day will come that an organisation will be formed in Jordan by the private sector or the Ministry of Agriculture in order to affiliate records with WAHO. I also feel it is very necessary to have experts who can testify to the purity of Arabian horses by visual inspection and blood testing so that we would have clear records even for the race horses (whose purity could be doubtful) in order to preserve our heritage and reputation against people like Liz Thurgood and her likes.

I invite those readers of yours who have any queries on this subject not to hesitate in contacting me for further clarifications if needed.

Mohammad A.H. Al Amawi
P.O. Box 921106
Amman



Bonn favours nuclear compromise

By Paul Taylor
Reuters

BONN — What was wrong with the walk in the woods?

The question arises almost every time West German officials privately discuss possible negotiations to the Geneva superpower talks on curbing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

On a sunny afternoon last July 16, U.S. chief negotiator Paul Nitze and his Soviet counterpart, Yuri Kvitvinsky, went for a stroll in the woods near Saint-Cergue, Switzerland, after lunch on the banks of Lake Geneva.

They discussed a document that Nitze had drafted, made some changes and struck an informal deal, with equal limits for both sides' medium-range nuclear missile systems in Europe, which they agreed to submit to their governments.

Two months later, both Washington and Moscow rejected the compromise, effectively disowning their negotiators. Exactly why remains unclear.

But as the December deadline for deploying Pershing-2 missiles in West Germany approaches, several top Bonn officials think it is time Nitze and Kvitvinsky were sent back into the woods.

According to diplomatic sources and published accounts, the "walk-in-the-woods" approach was roughly as follows:

— The Soviet Union would reduce the number of its triple-headed SS-20 missiles stationed West of Novosibirsk (aimed at Europe) to 75 and limit the num-

ber of SS-20s deployed east of the 80th degree of longitude (based in Asia) to 90.

— The U.S. would be allowed to deploy 75 land-based cruise missile launchers, each with four single-warhead missiles, in Western Europe but would station none of the 108 Pershing-2 missiles scheduled for deployment only in West Germany.

— Both sides would limit the number of their medium-range nuclear bomber aircraft to 150.

Diplomats and West German officials give differing accounts of which superpower first rejected the formula.

But they agree on two points: Bonn was not consulted before rejection and it was assistant U.S. Defence Secretary Richard Perle, known for his hawkish views, who played a key role in having the deal vetoed in Washington.

If the Bonn government of ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had been consulted, it would undoubtedly have hailed the accord.

Schmidt, since replaced by conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl, wrote in the weekly newspaper *Die Zeit*: "I would have accepted the Nitze-Kvitvinsky compromise without any long hesitation. It is in West European and German interests."

He argued that the deal drastically reduced the SS-20s from their present level of some 350, set roughly equal ceilings in Europe, allowed a fair sharing of U.S. weapons in Western Europe and avoided the danger of isolating West Germany.

Signs abound — albeit off-

the-record — that Kohl and his centre-right government would not reject the approach either, but they see little point for the moment in advocating publicly a solution which Washington has already spurned.

The government has repeatedly denied press reports quoting senior officials as saying it would not insist that the Pershing-2, feared by Moscow because of its speed and accuracy, be deployed if the Kremlin substantially reduced its SS-20s.

But those senior officials are still willing to talk, on condition that they are not identified, and they all say West Germany could live happily with the "walk-in-the-woods" deal.

Bonn's Social Democratic (SPD) opposition has gone further and publicly urged the U.S. to table the "walk-in-the-woods" compromise as an official proposal to Geneva.

The SPD cites Washington's rejection of the deal in support of its contention that the Reagan administration is not yet seriously exploring all possibilities for a solution, a charge strongly rejected by the Kohl government.

Officials say there is no technical obstacle to starting to base cruise missiles in this country in December, almost two years ahead of schedule. Instead of the Pershings which are due to be sited first.

That would ensure simultaneous deployment in West Germany, Britain and Italy, which is a psychologically important part

of NATO's arms modernisation plan.

Some diplomats fear Washington may have let Moscow off the hook and lost a propaganda advantage by rejecting the "walk-in-the-woods" formula. They see little reason why the Soviet leadership should now spare the West the agonies of deployment.

"Deployment will put West European governments through the wringer and seriously test their loyalty to America in the face of massive, possibly violent protests," one Western envoy said.

"The Russians must be sorely tempted to let that happen before they accept any kind of agreement in Geneva."

Recent pronouncements by senior officials suggest that Bonn too expects a hard winter.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann raised the spectre of clashes between troops and anti-nuclear protesters. The head of Bonn's Counter-Espionage Agency, Heribert Hellenbroich, forecast demonstrations and blockades against U.S. bases.

Given the potential strife, the Nitze-Kvitvinsky deal looks increasingly attractive to West German officials, many of whom privately agree with the view Schmidt expressed in his article in *Die Zeit*: "I am convinced a final negotiated result will not be very different from this compromise proposal."

Since it was Schmidt who in 1977 first alerted the West to the threat from the SS-20, his view still carries weight, even though he no longer holds power in Bonn.

West threatens to halt aid to Kampuchea

By Richard Cowper

At first glance, rural and urban Kampuchea appears to have made a remarkable recovery from the dislocation of Pol Pot's three-and-a-half-year reign of terror, which at one point seemed to threaten the very survival of the Khmer race.

Phnom Penh's population, reduced to a few hundred by the forced expulsion of about 2 million people in 1975, is now back to its normal pre-war level of about 600,000. In the countryside new, albeit meagre, thatched huts have sprung up, while the area planted to paddy rice has expanded dramatically.

Western aid donors have for some time been arguing that the emergency in Kampuchea is over and most are refusing to make any more donations. But beneath the apparent surface improvement, it is clear that Kampuchea is still in a desperate state.

There is still widespread malnutrition, grinding poverty and a lack of even the most rudimentary health and sanitation facilities. Almost four years after Vietnamese troops rolled into Phnom Penh, Kampuchea's social and economic infrastructure remains shattered and the country has yet to recover from the decade of war before the invasion.

In the once beautiful city of Phnom Penh people wash their food and clothes in open sewers, pigs and poultry stare out from former elegant French balconies and rubbish piles up along avenues once noted for their charming but long-gone red flame trees.

Poverty in Phnom Penh

At least 25,000 of the city's inhabitants live in squalid poverty, unable to obtain even the barest minimum of food. Half the city's deaths are said to be caused by malnutrition, lack of sanitation and disease.

In the countryside the system remains fragile and unstable. Little progress seems to have been made on the reconstruction of irrigation works to combat the vagaries of the monsoon. At least 500,000 children are suffering from severe to moderate malnutrition which health experts say threatens to lead to widespread mental retardation.

Western aid workers agree that the emergency of 1979 and 1980 is over. One said: "The country is no longer full of walking skeletons". But as the latest United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) report on Kampuchea says: "The damage done from 1970 to 1979 was so ghastly that only imaginative, sustained humanitarian aid covering a wide field of development and over a long period of time, can restore a semblance of normal economic life."

Such pleas seem unlikely to be heeded by the West however, which for political reasons now seems intent on closing down the emergency programme to Kampuchea.

An hour's flight from Phnom Penh in the luxury 15-storey U.N. building in Bangkok, a stony-faced diplomat, Mr. Edward Van Roy, head of the development planning division at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), said in response to inquiries about Kampuchea's economy and the need for continued aid: "As far as I am concerned Cambodia just does not exist, so you see there's really nothing for us to discuss."

He is both right and wrong. The current-Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea does not have a seat at the U.N. and is not recognised by the maj-

ority of the world community, which has condemned Vietnam's occupation of the country and called for the withdrawal of troops and internationally supervised general elections. Vietnam has shown little sign of releasing its iron grip on Kampuchea.

The West has backed the shaky tripartite coalition led by former Kampuchean Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk. This coalition, which includes senior members of Pol Pot's notorious Khmer Rouge regime, controls about 300,000 people near the Thai border and has a guerrilla army now believed to number around 30,000.

Whatever the political realities, the Kampuchean people do exist, and as the country continues to be a battleground for big power rivalry and the self-interest of its neighbours, the inhabitants face the prospect of their vital needs being ignored by both East and West.

Vietnam, itself one of the poorest nations in the world and already drained by the high cost of maintaining its army in Kampuchea, seems incapable of providing the funds and expertise necessary.

The Soviet Union, which claims to have pumped \$480 million into the country since 1979, appears to have done little other than provide fuel and a few trucks and to refurbish the strategically important port of Kompong Som.

Since 1979 the U.N. has provided around \$350 million in emergency humanitarian aid to Kampuchea's estimated 7 million people, roughly the same amount as it provided during the same period to the 300,000 Kampucheans living along the border.

Under normal circumstances U.N. institutions like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank would step in after the emergency programme had dealt with the initial disaster. But because Kampuchea is not recognised by the U.N. and because many are bent on punishing Vietnam, Kampuchea now faces the grim prospect of an imminent severance of a vital international lifeline.

Shortage of manpower

Aid workers say that a massive shortage of draught animals and a serious shortage of manpower (women account for around 65 per cent of the country's population) mean that even if there is a good monsoon this year, Kampuchea will still run short of about 130,000 tons of rice at the rock bottom subsistence level of 12 kg per capita per month.

A moderately poor monsoon could easily push this shortfall to over 200,000 tonnes — more than 20 per cent of Kampuchea's estimated 900,000-tonne milled rice crop of 1982. Some of the poorest provinces produced a mere 5 kg of rice per capita per month last year, less than 50 per cent of the required minimum.

For 1983, emergency food aid of 32,000 tonnes of rice from Western donors will be necessary to supplement local efforts, aid workers say. Special feeding programmes of protein and vitamin rich food for malnourished children need to be started immediately.

So far this year, Western donors have pledged around \$45 million in aid to the refugees along the Thai border but only Sweden (which has pledged \$1.6 million) has agreed to provide any aid to Kampuchea itself.

Vietnam, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe should now take over and the U.N. emergency programme should be closed down, the donors argue. For the West it seems, for the moment at least, there's really nothing to discuss.

— Financial Times news feature

U.S. kids start young on computers

By Cecelia Goodnow

Young children are the world's most enthusiastic computer buffs — and the most overlooked software consumers — a ratio of American parents and educators has found.

Working with children ages five through 12, the group in Seattle, Washington state, has developed marketable prototypes of computer programmes geared for the younger set.

"The kids are wildly enthusiastic," says Joan Kohn, a local educator who initiated the project. "The interesting thing about these little kids is they are computer experts already. When they sit down to a computer, they're not intimidated."

The software designs grew out of a computer summer day camp that Kohn organised for elementary school children — similar to other summer computer camps available for youngsters in many American communities.

Instruction is provided by two parent volunteers: Chuck Myrick, an engineer at Boeing Corporation (U.S. aeronautics firm), and Pam Cleveland, who owns a computer business called Emerald Business Systems.

In planning the summer programme for 30 children, Kohn and the parent-instructors quickly discovered there was a shortage of software, or computer programmes, suitable for young children. The available material often was too complex.

"They'd have elaborate written instructions for kids who can't even read," she said.

Myrick, for instance, was unable

to find an appropriate touch-typing programme (for the computer keyboard).

Myrick, who designs computer programmes to prevent engineering problems in Boeing 747s and 767s (airplanes) decided to design his own typing programme.

"I tried to use whatever graphics I could," he said. "The writing is useless for the young kids so I've tried to do it as much with the visual as possible."

With Myrick's programme, the computer screen displays a diagram of hands resting on a typewriter keyboard. Each child studies the diagram and tries to place his fingers correctly on his own keyboard in preparation for the basic typing drills.

Fingers in place, the child is ready for the first exercise — the index-finger drill. As the child watches the screen, the letter J appears superimposed on the right index finger in the diagram indicating that the child is to use that finger to strike the J key. When the child hits the correct key, a face in the corner of the screen flashes a smile. An incorrect response makes the face frown. From there, the child goes on to copy a series of three-letter words displayed on the screen.

One of the more popular classroom programmes is Robot Math, which Myrick adapted from a programme he read about in a magazine. With this programme, a simple arithmetic problem appears on the left side of the screen next to a robot who taps his foot impatiently to indicate that he wants a solution. If the child solves the problem, the robot nods his

head and flashes an encouraging message, such as "super" or "great". A wrong answer elicits a mild message to "try again".

When the child works five problems correctly, a rocket blasts off the screen in celebration.

Even very young children find the robot's antics appealing, and they often double up on a terminal to confer on possible solutions. Tama Ranes, 6, and Geneva Yang, 5, huddled at one computer and laboured gleefully over the addition problems.

Other children agreed that they prefer computer math to traditional classroom exercises.

"I think computers are neat. They're excellent!" said Charles Burtell, 7. "Math on computer is better (than math in school). It's like a game and you can play it."

Cleveland, who trains adult customers at her computer business, said it is relatively easy to teach computer operation to children.

"Fifty per cent of the job of training is overcoming the anxiety people feel toward computers," she said.

— Seattle Post-Intelligencer



Computer math and word skills are learned quickly by five-year-old Geneva Yang (left) and six-year-old Tama Ranes at a summer computer camp for children in Seattle, Washington. The children

practice typing simple three-letter words following the visual model on the computer screen (Photo Press & Publications Service).

Zanzibar: No more an exotic tropical island

By Bernard Edinger
Reuter

ZANZIBAR TOWN — Zanzibar, one of the world's legendary tropical islands, is today a near-forgotten backwater, marked only by memories of an exciting and sometimes bloodstained past.

Since its union with mainland Tanganyika to form the present-day Tanzania in 1964, the famed clove-producing island, long a notorious slave trading centre, has increasingly faded in importance on the world scene.

In the first years after independence from Britain in 1963, there were fears in the West that Zanzibar might become a Communist-Bloc staging platform aimed at Africa under the leadership of revolutionary leader Abeid Karume.

A former merchant seaman, Karume ran the island as a police state and caused an international outcry when he ordered the forcible marriage of young girls from Zanzibar's Persian minority to members of his Revolutionary Council.

Karume initiated close ties with Communist states who sent streams of advisers and maintained large consulates which were soon the object of close surveillance by the United States, which bolstered its own local mission for the task.

When Karume was assassinated and replaced by the more moderate Aboud Jumbe in 1972, the Communist states lost much of their influence although Chinese, Soviet and East German consulates are still maintained.

The United States closed its consulate for budgetary reasons, a sure sign that Washington no longer believed Zanzibar would become the Cuba of Africa.

Beefy East Europeans with red-brick faces can still be seen in the streets today, walking about in shorts wearing low socks and

black shoes more suited for colder climes.

Their most notable legacy remains the Michenzani Quarter which Westerners jokingly refer to as "Karl Marx Strasse".

Made up of four huge greyish blocks of grim concrete apartment buildings, each more than 1,300 feet (400 metres) long, towering incongruously above the nearby jungle, the quarter was programmed for 7,000 "workers flats".

But left partly finished and only partially inhabited, the six-story blocks look lifted straight from the pages of a spy thriller set near the Berlin Wall.

The impression is reinforced by a wide, usually empty avenue which runs along the buildings and is heavily spotted at night.

Tourism, long discouraged by suspicious Zanzibar authorities, exists.

But only a handful of visitors arrive each day, clearly daunted by the difficulties of travel in Tanzania where a sagging economy and heavy bureaucracy produce nightmares for would-be airline passengers.

Flights to and from the Narow, 85 kilometre (53 mile) long island are often cancelled at the last moment because of lack of fuel, according to long-time residents.

For those who do reach here, exoticism oozes from the narrow streets of the ancient Arab "stone town" and from the breathtaking scenery of swaying coconut trees above pure white beaches with romantic sailing dows bobbing in the harbour.

The now sleepy stone town and its magnificent balconied Arab houses, built for a sultan who wanted a Western-looking palace and got a cross between a huge wedding cake and a Mississippi steamboat, Zanzibar's past magnificence is now only a souvenir.

Gone are the days when the island's influence was such that it was said: "When they pipe in Zanzibar, people dance on the lakes (of Africa)."

although the 50,000 Zanzibari Arabs then comprised only a sixth of the island's population, the majority of which was made up of Africans whose families had been brought here as slaves.

A month after independence in 1964, the African majority rose up against their Arab rulers and invaded the stone town armed with swords, machetes, clubs and rocks.

In an orgy of bloodshed, they slaughtered up to 8,000 Arab men, women and children. Chilling news photos at the time showed the victims, pushed towards the beach and hacked to death in the surf.

Less than 10,000 Arabs remain today, the rest having fled to the mainland or Kenya long ago.

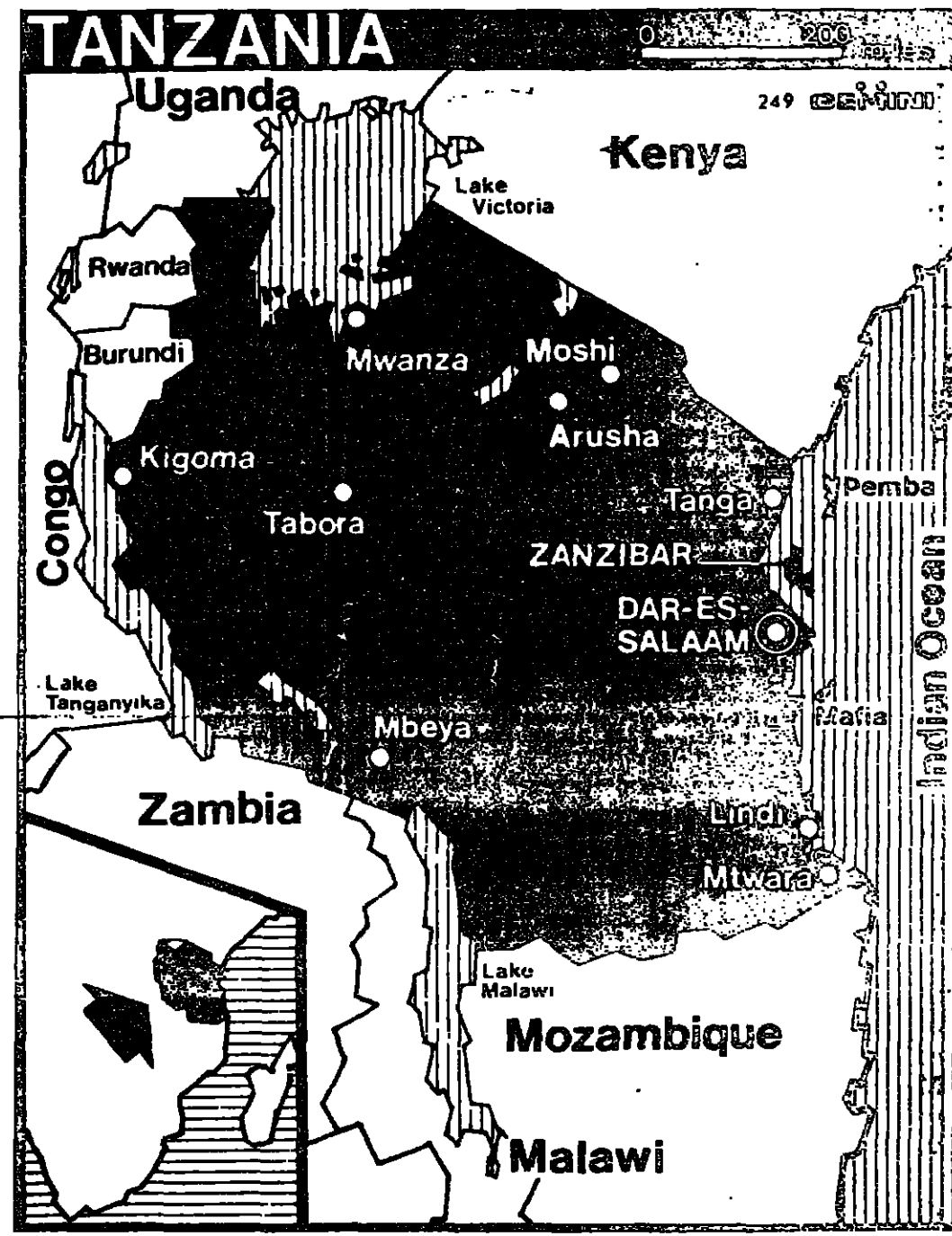
The union with Tanganyika accelerated the island's loss of power even though Jumbe is vice-president of the union led by President Julius Nyerere.

Zanzibar, together with its sister island of Pemba, has only half a million inhabitants and carries little weight compared to the 18 million mainlanders even though Zanzibar's institutions are separate save for security and foreign affairs.

Due to the same lack of incentives that affects Socialist Tanzania's agriculture, clove production has dropped to 7,000 tonnes a year from 10,000 tonnes several years ago.

Despite monuments like the Beit-El-Ajaj, or House of Wonders, built for a sultan who wanted a Western-looking palace and got a cross between a huge wedding cake and a Mississippi steamboat, Zanzibar's past magnificence is now only a souvenir.

Gone are the days when the island's influence was such that it was said: "When they pipe in Zanzibar, people dance on the lakes (of Africa)."



Pioneer 10 first to fly beyond Neptune

On June 13, 1983, the U.S. unmanned spacecraft, Pioneer 10, is due to cross the orbit of Neptune. With that crossing, Pioneer will in effect have left the solar system, and for the first time in human history a spacecraft will have flown beyond all the known planets in the solar system.

Pioneer 10 will be 4,527,978,612 kilometres from the sun. It will take four hours and 20 minutes for spacecraft data, travelling at the speed of light, to reach the Pioneer Operations Centre at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Research Centre in California.

Since its launch on March 3, 1972, Pioneer 10, the first spacecraft to Jupiter, has traversed the asteroid belt, survived Jupiter's punishing radiation belts, and operated almost without flaw.

By June 13, 1983, Pioneer 10 will have received more than 98,000 commands from earth, and transmitted more than 126,000 million bits of scientific data. U.S. space experts expect to be able to track Pioneer in space to somewhere beyond 8,000 million kilometres.

The far-travelling U.S. spacecraft continues to function well, and is currently engaged in a new enterprise, defining the extent and behaviour of the sun's extended atmosphere, the magnetic bubble which contains the sun and the planets. This "bubble" in the interstellar medium is called the heliosphere.

Pioneer 10 data also is currently being used to seek a possible dark companion to the sun. Unexplained deviations in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune point to a possible companion star to our sun. Because of its great distance away, Pioneer also will provide a unique instrument for attempting the first detection of gravity waves employing enormously long wavelengths never before observable.

Pioneer carries a message to any intelligent life who might find the spacecraft on its interstellar wanderings. This message is a drawing and map, engraved on an aluminium plaque. The plaque shows location of the earth and solar system, a man and a woman, and some points of basic science.

—IDRC feature

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
15:30 Koran
15:50 Cartoons
16:10 Children's Programme
16:30 Funtan Men
16:45 The Local Programme
17:35 Arabic Series
18:25 Religious Programme
18:50 Maghreb Prayers
19:25 Religious Programme
19:50 Local Programme
20:30 News in Arabic
20:50 Religious Programme
21:40 Arabic Series
22:40 Arabic Varieties
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Arabic Play

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: Tuzi
21:10 Magnum
22:00 News in English
22:15 Classical Hour

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:00 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
11:00 Pop Session
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Over a Cup of Tea
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
16:05 Jordan in History
17:45 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Roundup
18:30 Doctor at Large
19:00 News Bulletin
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 News Summary
21:05 News Summary
23:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 The World of
06:45 Newsday 06:50 World News
07:00 Newsday 07:00 World News
07:05 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary
07:30 The Golden Age of Opera
07:45 What the Foreigner Saw 08:00
08:00 Newsday 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen
08:50 World News 09:00 Twenty-Four
09:10 News Summary 09:30
09:30 The Golden Age of Opera
10:00 World News 10:00
10:05 Newsday 10:30 Baker's Half Dozen
10:50 World News 10:50
11:00 Newsday 11:30 World News
11:30 World News 11:30
11:35 Good News 11:40 Look Ahead
11:45 Music Now 12:15 The Brother-
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VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 965, 7200, 15205, 17723 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listeners' Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minutes past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 Magazine Show

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

MEETING

* The German-speaking community in Amman meets Wednesday at the Goethe Institute 8:00 p.m.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel. 815261.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41992
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24047
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hays Art Centre 661195
Hussein Youth City 661181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 661111
University of Jordan Library 663555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qa'a (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Leiwedeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Leiwedeh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 3334.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeissan, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

02:37 Imsak
02:47 (Sunrise) Shuruq
04:28 Dhuhur
15:17 'Asr
18:45 Maghreb
20:25 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan International Airport Ltd. (JAI) 51250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 Cairo (EA)
08:05 Cairo (RJ)
08:45 Agaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:15 Damascus (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:50 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GF)
11:20 Moscow (SU)
13:05 Moscow (SU)
13:25 Cairo (EA)
13:40 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
15:35 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Cairo (RJ)
16:15 Athens (RJ)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
16:45 Tunis, Athens (TU)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:25 Paris, Beirut (AF)
18:20 Athens (GF)
19:40 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
19:55 Cairo (EA)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)
00:25 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:55 Cairo (EA)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
10:30 Damascus, Athens, Zurich (SR)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
12:30 Paris, London (GF)
12:15 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
12:15 Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:15 Cairo (RJ)
14:05 Moscow (SU)
14:30 Kuwait (KAC)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jds

Belgian franc 71.2 / 71.6
Dutch guilder 126.1 / 126.9
Egyptian guinea 333 / 336.5
French franc 47.2 / 47.5
Iraqi dinar 465.6 / 474.7
Italian lire (for 100) 23.9 / 24.1
Japanese yen (for 100) 149.8 / 150.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1234.6 / 1340.2
Lebanese lira 84 / 84.9
Omani rial 1039 / 1045.2
Qatari riyal 98.7 / 99.3
Saudi riyal 104.8 / 105.2
Swedish crown 47.6 / 47.9
Swiss franc 171 / 172
Syrian lira 63.4 / 63.9
UAE dirham 98.4 / 99.1
U.K. sterling pound 570.5 / 573.9
U.S. dollar 362 / 364
W. German mark 142.2 / 143.1

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy. Temperature will be below average. Winds will be northerly moderate freshening at times. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman 15/24
Agaba 21/33
Deserts 15/30
Jordan Valley 21/31

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 25, Agaba 34. Humidity rising. Amman 63 per cent. Agaba 25 per cent.

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EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22040-3
Police rescue 192, 31111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56300-1
Electric Power Co. 36301-2
Municipal water service 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport 400153333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813413-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeissan 664171-1
Shmeissan Hospital 669131-7
University Hospital 845045
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Muasher Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abadi 665292
Al-Ahl, Abadi 664164
Al-Muasher 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashraf

SPORTS

Connors continues his mastery over arch-rival McEnroe

LONDON (R) — Jimmy Connors continued his mastery over arch-rival John McEnroe on grass by keeping his London Grass Court Tennis Championship with a 6-3, 6-3 victory in the final here Sunday.

Connors thereby matched his triumphs over his fellow-American here and at last year's Wimbledon final while establishing himself as favourite for this year's Wimbledon which starts in eight days.

"He's the favourite right now. He played very well today and it seems like he's playing with great confidence," said McEnroe, who recently regained his number one ranking on the players computer from Connors.

Connors, 30, has won three of his last four meetings with McEnroe, the younger man's only win coming in San Francisco late last year. Their lifetime record against each other stands at 12-9 for Connors.

"I hit the ball very well and I can't be dissatisfied with the way I'm playing," Connors said. "I'm probably serving better than I ever have because I'm mixing up my second serve more and I was returning his serve well today too."

"I guessed right on a lot of his serves too," Connors continued. "He serves so well and mixes it up so well that you're left to guess, and I realise I'll get a few times when I guess wrong. But I got it right a lot today, especially in the last game."

McEnroe, 24, was far less explosive than he has been in the past, but there were expressions of annoyance at what he regarded as his own mistakes and he did have a noisy exchange of words with photographers in the second set.

He started out very erratically, dropping his first two service games though he broke Connors in return in the third game. But his serving was inconsistent all day and when he did find the range, Connors was inevitably there to exert pressure with good returns.

McEnroe also aggravated a shoulder injury which has troubled him a lot this year. On Sunday he hurt it stretching for a volley in the second set.

"It bothered me the rest of the set," he said. "At that point the tennis was of a very high quality, but that took the sting out of my game a bit. But he was playing so well. I virtually had to hit winners every time."

From 3-1 in the first set, games went with service for the rest of the set. There was some brilliant play as the two men traded service breaks to open the second set and the match seemed to be approaching greatness through two more games of stunning tennis.

But McEnroe's shoulder injury in the fifth point of the fifth game affected him enough for him to lose that game. Connors was able to hold his own serve for the rest of the match and he broke McEnroe once again in the final game.

McEnroe saved one match point in a spectacular rally with a brilliant cutoff volley but on the next, Connors' return was to the backhand side and McEnroe's reaching volley missed the line by inches.

"I hope I'll serve a little better at Wimbledon, but I just want to be healthy," McEnroe said later. "I don't think it's serious now, but I'll take a couple of days of before I start practising again next week."

"I wanted a fast start today, but I didn't get it," added McEnroe, who won here from 1979 to 1981. "I'd like to have won today. Next week I'll be working on everything because it all needs improving right now."

S. Korea, Poland reach semifinals of World Youth Soccer Cup

MEXICO CITY (R) — Underdogs South Korea upset Uruguay 3-1 and Poland beat European Champions Scotland 1-0 Saturday to march through to the semifinals of the World Youth Soccer Cup.

The Korean victory was the shock of the tournament. The Asians were widely expected to be little more than cannon-fodder for the much-fancied South American side.

But their rapid passing, tough challenges and non-stop running repeatedly forced Uruguay to back-pedal and their win, though coming in extra time, was fully deserved.

The young Koreans opened the scoring shortly after the interval and looked like winning until the 72nd minute when Jorge Martinez sidestepped two defenders to shoot home.

Extra time came with Uruguay on the ascendancy but it was short-lived. Fullback Carlos Martinez put the ball into his own net after 14 minutes.

The Koreans, dancing and cavorting with delight at the end of

the match in Monterrey, now go through to Wednesday's semifinals where they will meet either Brazil or Czechoslovakia.

Saturday's other quarter-final clash was a scrappy affair. It was effectively over in the sixth minute when Polish striker Joachim Klemez, top scorer of the tourney, left keeper Bryan Gunn with no chance from just inside the penalty area.

The Poles then settled back and allowed the Scots to expend their energy under a scorching midday sun.

The young Scots had chances galore but earlier suspicions that they lacked finishing power proved correct as they scored one scoring opportunity after another.

The Poles hardly bothered to venture upfield again after taking the lead. Their decision to rely on a packed midfield and defence paid off though not without a few nervous moments.

Poland will meet the winners of the tie between Argentina and the Netherlands in the semifinals and they will almost certainly have to stretch themselves more than Saturday if they hope to reach the final.

Spectators at the Mexico City match were given repeated loudspeaker warnings that they must behave, reflecting official concern over bottle-throwing at last week's Mexico-Scotland tie.

Baton-wielding police were out in force, almost outnumbering the 5,000 crowd in the 110,000-capacity stadium which will hold the 1986 World Cup final.

FIFA representatives held a special meeting Friday to discuss the violence and though no official statement was released, FIFA sources said the Mexican authorities were warned that the sale of alcohol in the stadiums would have to stop and that police contingents should be increased.

They added that greater security for the players, such as netting over the tunnels to the dressing rooms, would have to be provided before the senior World Cup.

"We foresee no major problems for the 1986 cup as there is plenty of time to get everything sorted out," one FIFA spokesman said.



Jerdaneh training to represent Jordan in '83 Mr. Universe

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mahmoud Jerdaneh is training hard nowadays to represent Jordan at the 1983 Mr. Universe contest to be held in London in August. A physical training instructor at the Police Academy, Mahmoud has been attending international bodybuilding contests since 1975. Now 34, he came third at the championships held in London in 1977, and held the "Mr. Jordan" title unbroken for a decade—from 1966 to 1976. Having spent exactly half his life to realise his ambitions as a body-builder, Mahmoud now hopes to do one better than the last time, which was in Germany last year when the result didn't come up to his expectations.

Windies crushes Australia in World Cricket Cup

LONDON (R) — Winston Davis, a willowy 24-year-old Windward Islander, returned record World Cricket Cup figures of seven for 51 as the West Indies crushed Australia by 101 runs in the one-day 60 overs competition at Leeds Sunday.

Davis took six for 14 in his last 33 balls to spearhead the West Indian victory and leave Australia precariously placed at the bottom of Group 'B'.

In Birmingham New Zealand made a fine recovery to beat Pakistan by 52 runs in their Group 'A' match, taking the first three Pakistani wickets without a run on the board during a fiery spell from Richard Hadlee.

Both matches were completed Sunday after being severely disrupted by rain and bad light Saturday.

The West Indies, resuming at a shaky 160 for six off 42 overs before a large crowd in sunny weather at Headingley, at last showed the form that won them the two previous World Cups.

Larry Gomes, who salvaged the West Indian innings with a patient 51 not out Saturday, took his total to 78 to help his team to 252 for nine, a total which always looked formidable on a pitch helping the quicker bowlers.

The Australians took their total to 114 for two, despite some menacing pace bowling from Andy Roberts, before Davis sliced through their batting.

Earlier Graeme Wood was hit a sickening blow in the head by Michael Holding and was carried off the field on a stretcher. He was taken to hospital suffering from concussion but there were no fractures.

At Edgbaston, also in fine weather, New Zealand took their total from 211 for eight off 56 overs to 238 for nine.

Hadlee then dismissed Mohsin Khan and Zaheer Abbas while

Cairns chipped in with the wicket of Mudassar Nazar -- all without scoring -- to leave Pakistan in a hopeless position.

With two rounds now completed England head Group 'A' with a maximum eight points, followed by New Zealand and Pakistan with four points each with Sri Lanka at the bottom with no points.

India surprisingly lead Group 'B' with eight points. The West Indies and Zimbabwe have four points each and Australia none.

Wales holds Brazil to draw

CARDIFF (R) — Eleven impersonators, heavily disguised in Brazilian shirts, were held to a 1-1 draw by Wales in a friendly soccer international at Ninian Park here Sunday.

Brazil, who beat Portugal 4-0 in midweek, are still undefeated on their fourth European tour but this was not one of their more memorable performances.

They fell behind to a fourth minute Brian Flynn goal and for over an hour looked like a Welsh village team which had hijacked the Brazilian kit hamper.

Socrates' name appeared on the team sheet but only fleetingly

did he resemble a man who played in the World Cup in Spain last summer.

Brazil also showed flashes of ill temper and substitute Paulo Isidoro, who scored the equaliser in the 61st minute after replacing Pita at the interval, and Marcio were both cautioned. Wales' Mickey Thomas was also shown the yellow card.

Brazilian footballers always give the impression they believe tackling and other such defensive chores are the duties of lesser players and that old feeling was again their downfall.

Caveat wins Belmont Stakes

NEW YORK (R) — Caveat overtook Slew O' Gold at the top of the stretch and outdistanced him in a furious stretch drive Saturday to win the Belmont Stakes by 3 1/2 lengths.

Slew O' Gold, co-favoured with Caveat at 5-2, finished second, 1 1/4 lengths ahead of Bar-

berstown, previously unbeaten in three races, who was third by a nose.

It marked the second straight Belmont triumph for jockey Laffit Pincay Jr. and trainer Woody Stephens who rode and trained last year's winner Conquistador Cielo.

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Chinese athlete sets world high jump record

PEKING (R) — China's Zhu Jianhua set a world high-jump record of 2.37 metres, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said Sunday.

His effort at an athletics meeting in Peking Saturday beat the previous world mark of 2.36 metres set by East Germany's Gerd Wegig at the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games, it added.

NCNA said 20-year-old Zhu was listed number one in last year's world high-jump rankings and that in 1982 he cleared 2.31, 2.32 and 2.33 metres to beat the Asian record three times in six months.

After his record jump Saturday he failed in his attempt to break the 2.40 metres barrier, it added.

The son of a Shanghai transport worker, Zhu was spotted at the age of 11 by coach Hu Hongfei. At the age of 18, he smashed the 11-year-old Chinese record of 2.29 metres.

China, which is only beginning to make an impression in the world sports arena, has excelled in the high-jump for at least a decade.

In 1972, Ni Zhigun equalled the then world mark of 2.29 metres

held by Pat Matzdorf of the U.S.

He was reported to have previously achieved an even better height, but it was not recognised outside China as at that time Peking was not a member of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

China has not participated in the Olympics since 1952, but is expected to take part in next year's games in Los Angeles.

The official newspaper People's Daily said Zhu was the third Chinese sportsman to break a world athletics record but gave no details.

Spencer wins Yugoslav Grand Prix

RIJKA, Yugoslavia (R) — American Freddie Spencer increased his lead in the World 500cc Motorcycle Championship by winning the Yugoslav Grand Prix here Sunday.

Compatriots Randy Mamola and Eddie Lawson were second and third respectively.

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Bundesliga clubs in dire straits

BONN (R) — West German soccer, which should be riding high after Hamburg's victory over Juventus in the European Cup final two weeks ago, is plunging headlong into a potentially disastrous financial crisis.

Attendances in the Bundesliga have fallen to their lowest level in 10 years, many clubs are on the brink of bankruptcy and some administrators are seriously suggesting the professional game could be finished within a few years.

The crisis is spurring no-one. Even mighty Hamburg, who rounded off their best ever season on Saturday by retaining the League title, are feeling the pinch.

Hamburg's players had to cut short their celebrations to begin a gruelling 11-day, eight-game tour against amateur clubs less than 24 hours after winning the championship.

Club officials explained it was the only way they could pay the players' 30,000-mark (\$12,000) title bonuses.

In the last five years attendances have dropped by more than 25 per cent to 6.2 million, the worst figure since 1972-73 and the fourth lowest in the Bundesliga's 20-year history.

Hamburg's crowds fell by almost 5,000 a game compared with last season to an average of 28,700—more than 7,000 below the figure the club need just to break even.

Estimates of the debts owed by the 18 Bundesliga clubs are put variously at between 40-50 million marks (\$16-20 million) and rising.

Some newspapers have suggested Hamburg lead the way with debts of around 11 million marks (\$4.4 million) but the clubs put the figure at about 3.6 million

(\$1.4 million). Everyone agrees the recession in West Germany, where more than two million are unemployed, is a major factor behind soccer's financial crisis.

Other theories include disillusionment with the national team's performances, inflated players' salaries and a dearth of personalities on the field since the retirement of the likes of Guenter Netzer, "Kaiser" Franz Beckenbauer and "Bomber" Gerd Mueller.

Since the Bundesliga was formed in 1963 average player's earnings have increased almost sevenfold from around 35,000 marks (\$14,000) a year to 230,000 marks (\$92,000).

Stars like Bayern Munich's Karl-Heinz Rummenigge can earn as much as 800,000 marks (\$320,000).

But an overdue sense of realism is seeping in and high salaries and big-money transfers may soon be things of the past.

Hamburg have asked their players to accept a 10 per cent salary cut next season, a measure which applies also to their business manager Netzer and their Austrian trainer Ernst Happel.

Other clubs are following suit. Even Bayern, probably the nation's richest club, are looking for economies of one million marks (\$400,000) in salaries and bonuses while Fortuna Dusseldorf are cutting wages by up to one third.

Scores of professionals are expected to join the jobless this summer as clubs prune their staffs.

The transfer market has virtually stagnated through lack of cash. Even a big-name player like Hamburg winger Juergen Milowski could not attract a single inquiry when he failed to reach

terms with the club this spring and was eventually forced to resign—or leave the game.

Hamburg's troubles are illustrated by the fact that they are selling three international strikers. Horst Hrubesch, Danc Lars Bastrop and Yugoslav Borisa Djordjevic.

The club would like to buy Scotland's Charlie Nicholas but Netzer confessed Hamburg's bid of one million marks (\$400,000), all they could afford, was inadequate.

The West German Soccer Federation (DFB) is alarmed by the financial crisis and threatened to relegate five professional teams, including first division Bochum and Karlsruhe, to the amateur leagues because of their massive debts.

The clubs were reprieved only after promising drastic economies. For Bochum this involved selling their best players, a measure already adopted by Eintracht Frankfurt whose three stars—Austrian Bruno Pezzey, South Korean Cha Bum and Schmeiser Bernd Nickel—may all be playing abroad next season.

President of troubled Schalke, Hans-Joachim Fenne, said recently: "Something must happen quickly so we do not have to bury the Bundesliga soon."

An almost equally gloomy view came from Siegfried Gitzinger, chairman of the Karlsruhe People's Bank—the club's main creditor. "If the problems are not solved soon the Bundesliga enterprise will consist of just four clubs," he said.

Paris Saint Germain clinches French Cup

PARIS (R) — Paris Saint Germain won the French Soccer Cup for the second successive year and a place in the European Cup Winners Cup, beating League Champions Nantes 3-2 (halftime 1-2) in the final here Saturday.

The Paris club, who finished third in the league, went ahead after four minutes through Pascal Zaramba who fired in a 30-metre free kick.

But Nantes gradually took control of the game, and it was no surprise when Bruno Baronechelli raced through, took a delicate pass from Seth Ador and slid it past international goalkeeper Dominique Barattelli to equalise in the 26th minute.

Jose Toure put Nantes ahead 15 minutes later with a brilliant goal which left Barattelli shaking his head in disbelief. Toure took the ball on his chest, juggled it on his right foot and drove it in with his left.

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Turkey plans interest rate cuts this week

ANKARA (R) — Turkey plans to cut interest rates this week, ahead of an announcement of changes in the banking system, Finance Minister Adnan Baser Kafaoglu said.

The interest rate on one year deposits will be cut to 40 per cent from 45, he told Reuters in an interview. Other changes will be fixed by a committee of major banks meeting Monday.

Financial sources said other deposit rates, ranging from 40 to 45 per cent at present, were likely to be cut to between 37 and 40 per cent.

The committee will also review lending rates, which are now over 50 per cent in some cases, they said.

Turkish interest rates rose sharply in the wake of the government's austerity programme

launched in January, 1980, in response to an inflation rate of over 100 per cent per annum and soaring external debt and government spending.

Official figures show inflation is now down to 30 per cent.

Mr. Kafaoglu also said the government decree on changes to the banking system might be published by the end of this month.

"The changes in other financial legislation governing this sector is still being prepared and will be taken up by the government in the near future," he said.

Turkey's military administration last April mandated Mr. Kafaoglu, who became finance minister in August last year, to draw up proposals for reshaping the banking system.

The decision followed the collapse of a number of financial brokerage houses, set up to fill a vacuum arising from the lack of a domestic capital market, and a string of debt defaults by major industrial borrowers.

Business sources say opposition by some of the country's major banks to the extent of the planned changes has caused a delay in bringing them into force.

The proposals include new regulations limiting holding companies' shareholdings in banks, Mr. Kafaoglu said.

They also include giving the finance ministry powers to merge bank branches or restrict their numbers to reduce inefficiencies in the system and cut banks' operating costs, he added.

Central bankers meet amid fears of crisis

BALSE, Switzerland (R) — Central bankers confer here Monday at the 53rd annual meeting of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) amid fears that some of their carefully assembled international rescue packages for debtor countries could fall apart.

In the past 12 months central banks have agreed more than \$5 billion in emergency loans to countries unable to pay their debts. But some, such as Brazil, are having difficulty meeting the requirements and repayment schedules of the loans.

European central banking sources said a default in one of those loan packages could spark what is already being termed a "Second E" debt crisis.

Central banks are becoming increasingly reluctant to be typecast as "lender of last resort", stepping in to bail out countries when no one else will.

But some central bankers see it as inevitable that they will have to extend even more credits and relax conditions for repayment on those already arranged.

Since the BIS first became involved in the international debt crisis last year, it has played an increasingly prominent role in coordinating central bank bridging loans.

The loans have effectively contained the crisis and given debtors a breathing space while the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and commercial banks negotiate comprehensive medium-term rescue packages, the sources said.

But Mr. Fritz Leutwiler, president of the BIS and the Swiss National Bank, and Bundesbank (West German central bank) President Karl Otto Poehl have said

the character of the BIS, effectively the central banks' own central bank, will be threatened if these credits become the rule rather than the exception.

Mr. Leutwiler indicated in February that it was time to call a halt to BIS bridging credits and said a \$500 million loan in preparation for Yugoslavia would be the last.

In the 12 months before that central banks had agreed to put up \$510 million for Hungary, \$1.8 billion for Mexico, \$1.45 billion for Brazil and \$500 million for Argentina.

But since Mr. Leutwiler's remarks Hungary has received another \$100 million and Chile \$350 million.

The sources said central bankers attending the one-day meeting themselves are divided about the merits of continuing these operations.

But there is general agreement that there could be little alternative if a major debtor such as Brazil — which owes about \$90 billion to governments, banks and international organisations —

fails to meet IMF targets and precipitates a second debt crisis.

The BIS already last week had to grant Brazil a repayment extension until the end of June on a \$400 million instalment of its bridging credit. It was originally due at the beginning of the month.

Brazil is facing major problems with its debt package, particularly in obtaining short-term commercial bank credit. Earlier this month top government officials said the country would need to raise \$1.5 to \$2 billion of new financing to fund its balance of payments.

Mr. Poehl has said that recent strong pressure by the IMF and some central banks on commercial banks to extend new credits to debtors can be justified in cases where the financial system is jeopardised, but "arm twisting" should not be the rule.

Central bankers are becoming worried that in a second debt crisis some banks may not be so willing to increase their exposure to debtor countries, even under strong pressure.

Argentina progresses on credit

BASLE (R) — Argentina is making sound progress in negotiations with its international bank creditors for a \$1.5 billion medium term loan, Central Bank President Julio Gonzalez Del Solar said Sunday.

Mr. Gonzalez Del Solar told Reuters in an interview: "There are no major problems now".

Argentina has \$38.7 billion of foreign debt and in the wake of the international debt crisis last year — when its Latin American neighbours Mexico and Brazil declared they could not meet payments — it was forced to seek a renegotiation of its loans.

Argentina has secured a \$1.65 billion standby credit from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Its 263 creditor banks are committed to providing the five year \$1.65 billion credit under a debt rescheduling agreement signed with the Argentine government last December but negotiations have progressed slowly.

EEC ministers prepare for Stuttgart summit

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) foreign ministers meet in Luxembourg Monday to prepare for Friday's meeting of heads of state and government, held amid fears of a worsening financial crisis for the community.

The ministers' main task is to discuss a West German plan to end the crisis mainly by slashing runaway farm spending expected to go over budget this year by up to \$2 billion.

Diplomats said the foreign ministers were not expected to reach any decisions but simply to lay the

basis for decisions at the summit in the West German city of Stuttgart.

The Bonn plan, submitted in a paper to community governments at the end of last week, tackles the twin and equally controversial issues of how to meet next year's increased bills when little money is left and how to resolve the perennial problem over the size of Britain's contribution to the budget.

But it does not go into details beyond suggesting that no more money should be provided until a way is found to hold down farm

subsidies and cut surplus production by such means as an annual ceiling on farm spending, production quotas and taxes and penalties on farmers who overproduce.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, who Saturday replaced Mr. Francis Pym as Britain's foreign secretary, is expected to represent Britain and diplomats said the former chancellor of the exchequer, an expert in the community's financial problems, will be watched closely by fellow ministers to see how hard he pushes for a rebate on Britain's 1983 budget payments.

Volcker favoured to keep Fed chairmanship

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, still undecided about reappointing Mr. Paul Volcker as Federal Reserve Board (Fed) chairman, is facing increasing pressure from Wall Street, Congress and his own top aides to keep him on the job.

Mr. Volcker's four-year term as head of the U.S. central bank expires in August and uncertainty over his future has kept financial markets even more jittery than usual.

Each new press leak from unnamed "White House sources" has sent shock waves through Wall Street, boosting stock prices when the rumours suggested Mr. Volcker would remain and depressing them when the stories hinted he would be replaced.

Only a few weeks ago it seemed all but certain that Mr. Reagan would oust Mr. Volcker and put his own man in the powerful post.

But in recent days the tide appears to have turned in Mr. Volcker's favour as newspaper editorials, economic experts and key congressional leaders have urged his reappointment.

One theory advanced in recent press speculation is that he may be asked to stay on to steer the U.S. banking system through the worst of the global debt crisis and resign in time to let Mr. Reagan name a new chief before the 1984 U.S. elections.

Speculation about Mr. Volcker's future reached a crescendo early last week, fuelled by a wide-

spread rumour on Wall Street that he had submitted his resignation. This was emphatically denied by Fed officials, but not before the stock market had plunged.

The next day, newspapers reported that Mr. Volcker had met Mr. Reagan privately at the White House to discuss the Fed chairmanship and that the president's choice had been narrowed to two people — Mr. Volcker and economist Mr. Alan Greenspan.

The White House eventually confirmed the meeting had taken place but denied the field of candidates had been narrowed.

A Wall Street firm meanwhile released a poll of more than 700 investment decision-makers showing that the overwhelming majority favoured Mr. Volcker's reappointment.

Mr. Greenspan, a moderate Republican veteran of the Nixon and Ford administrations who has himself called for Mr. Volcker's reappointment, ran a poor second in the survey.

Later in the week Mr. Reagan told television interviewers no decision had been made and White House chief of staff Mr. James Baker issued a separate statement suggesting it might not be made for some weeks.

On Friday, reports that Fed Vice Chairman Preston Martin had said he personally believed Mr. Volcker would be reappointed rallied the stock and credit markets, even though Mr. Martin conceded he had not spoken with the White House or Mr. Volcker.

In Congress, where the Fed is traditionally a convenient scapegoat for politicians unhappy with the performance of the economy, Mr. Volcker has won endorsements from key leaders in Mr. Reagan's own Republican party.

The influential chairman of the Senate's banking and budget committees as well as the Senate majority leader have called publicly for his reappointment, although they have been careful to say that Mr. Greenspan would be

an acceptable second choice.

In the House of Representatives, where opposition Democrats have control, leaders are more concerned about the general thrust of monetary policy than they are about who shapes it.

Most believe that with or without Mr. Volcker interest rates will continue to remain high as long as huge federal deficits force the Fed to keep a tight rein on the money supply.

Underlying the issue of Mr. Volcker's reappointment is the question of what the administration hopes to accomplish by replacing him.

Theoretically, the White House and Mr. Volcker share the same goal — slow and steady growth of the money supply that will permit a sustained, non-inflationary economic recovery.

Some administration officials, notably Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, have criticised Mr. Volcker's ability to manage the money supply and accomplish that goal.

But others, such as Budget Director David Stockman and the chairman of Reagan's council of economic advisers, Mr. Martin Feldstein, have privately expressed support for Mr. Volcker even though he was appointed by Democratic president Mr. Jimmy Carter.

White House political aides, with an eye on the 1984 election, worry that the independent-minded Mr. Volcker cannot be relied on to refrain from untimely monetary actions that might drive up interest rates and threaten the economic recovery.

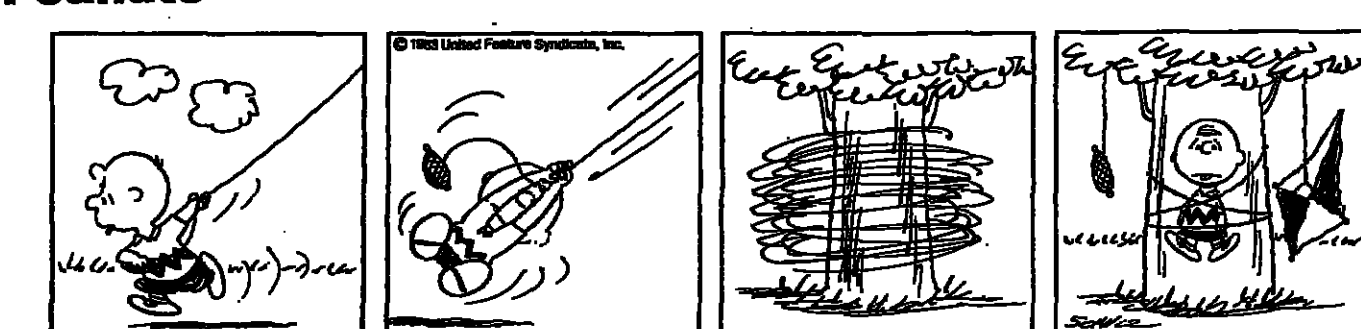
They argue that Mr. Reagan, who has not said whether he will seek re-election, would be better served by having his own man at the Fed.

And this is borne out by history. Studies by political economists have shown that every previous White House campaign in recent years has been accompanied by money supply growth that spurred the economy before election time.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



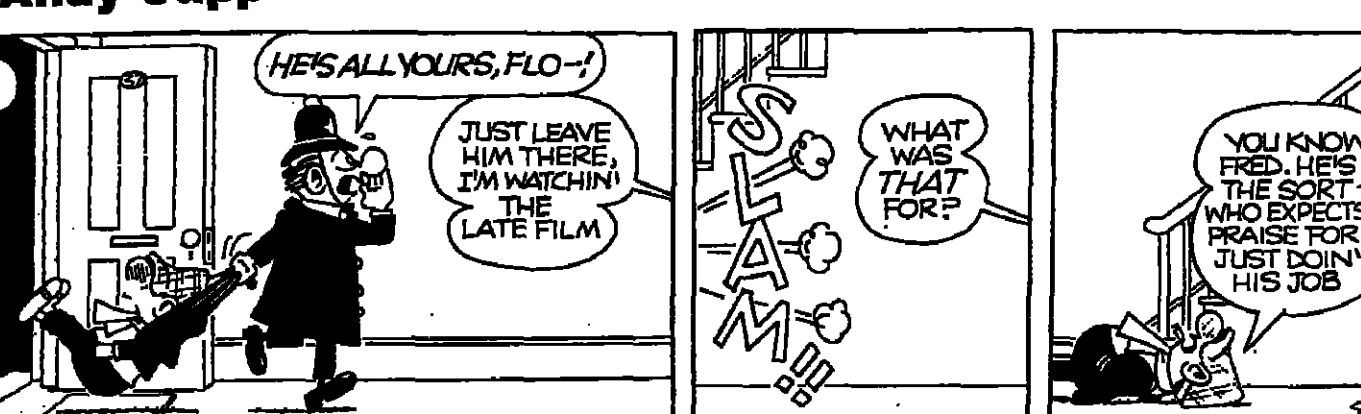
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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(Answers tomorrow)

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Answer: What you might expect the boss at the watch factory to do when the workers keep goofing off—WATCH

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Sit back and observe what is happening. Avoid doing anything until you have the chance to evaluate things. Pursue hobbies that are interesting to you. Be active.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Do not argue at home in order to accomplish more in the outside world. Study data you need for advancement at work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Have constructive discussions with associates. Solve communication matters easily, which have been difficult.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) The morning is not good for any monetary investments. An expert can help you with a practical problem you have.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Wait for the afternoon before coming to any important decisions. Have fun with friends and family tonight.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Some secret anxiety could result in your acting hastily. Think before doing. Consult with a good advisor also.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your social life better and know which friends you want to retain for the future. Drop any others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Safeguard your reputation in the business world to achieve a great deal. Know where your career is headed. Be clever.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't leave anything undone because you want to delve into new interests. Make new contacts with different people.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) A bill has you in a tizzy, but don't argue. Get routine work done early and enjoy leisure time tonight.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Steer clear of a partner who is too sensitive about something. Attend some nice social event in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Don't argue with a co-worker because you don't agree on something. Handle a task you promised to do some time ago.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't use force in trying to attain your goals. Use tact instead. Plan recreation for the evening that is to your liking.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will find it difficult to learn, but will strive to catch up with the others and will wind up getting ahead of them. Life will be successful, no matter what the fortune may be. Teach to be more objective and not develop a complex.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by James & Phyllis Barrick

ACROSS

1 Painter Winslow —

6 Kind of party

10 Flatboat

14 Low, in Lucra

15 Japanese native

16 Folk dance

17 Belief

18 Shone faintly

20 Figure

22 Parish official

23 Actor of a kind

24 Disabled

25 Fingerboard ridge

27 How a cat burglar goes

33 Short letter

34 Dragnet of colors

35 Irregular Indian

36 Calendar abbr.

37 Period

38 Strike violently

39 Captain of a team

41 Proportion

43 Languish

44 Involving ESP

46 Solar disk

47 Tax

48 Annapolis school letters

50 Maintain

53 Assortment of colors

56 Knight

58 Tyke

60 Operatic heroine

61 — vital

62 Perfume ritually

63 Noted daredevil

64 Libertine

65 Pipe or mouth

DOWN

1 Magician's prop

2 Passage

3 Very great

4 Recluse

5 Desert shrub

6 Chronicle

7 Cultivate

8 Black

9 Candy of a kind

10 Enclave

11 Raised rib in a fabric

12 City on the Oka

13 Virginia of tennis

19 Liquefy

21 Take it easy

24 Vacation paradise

25 Bury

28 Nouveau —

29 Compact

29 Topsoil

30 Harsh

31 Rain forest plant

32 Oman's neighbor

36 Torment

41 Freight train

42 Eye comb. form

43 African cat

45 Aqu —

46 Painting on dry plaster

49 Zenith

51 Knife: sl.

52 Patterned with dots: Her.

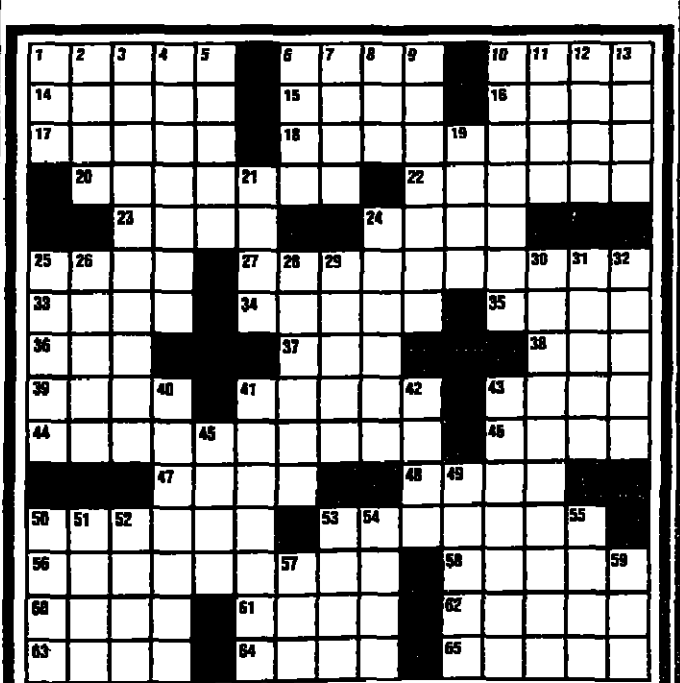
53 Mount

54 "Rule Britannia" composer

55 Lohengrin's bride

57 Pier union letters

59 Predatory animal's place



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WORLD

Salvador rebels attack distant targets as army pounds volcano

SAN VICENTE, El Salvador (R) — Troops backed by artillery and helicopter gunships are moving up a strategic mountain in central El Salvador as leftist guerrillas attacked targets far from the thrust of the U.S.-backed army's latest offensive.

Displaying its superior firepower, the army blasted the green-clad flanks of the Chinontepec volcano with 105 mm guns to cover troops of the elite U.S.-trained Belloso and Atlacatl battalions. Helicopters clattered overhead, spraying suspected guerrilla targets with machinegun fire. But military sources said there had been almost no contacts and no casualty reports, leaving military experts to speculate that the army

was in the process of securing an empty mountain.

The absence of ground fighting indicated that the rebels, warned of the offensive which began Friday, had followed their usual tactic of slipping away when faced with heavy pressure.

While the army concentrated men and firepower on taking the volcano, small, mobile guerrilla units struck at targets elsewhere in San Vicente Province, military sources said.

They said guerrillas had ambushed a foot patrol near the pan-American highway, killing one soldier and wounding another. At the same time, fighters of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) attacked a national

guard post south of here, killing a guardsman.

Meanwhile, several dozen insurgents slipped past army positions around Tecoloca and sprayed the town's centre with automatic weapons fire. No major damage or casualties were reported.

The San Vicente offensive involves some 6,000 men — roughly a fourth of the overall strength of the army — and was designed to break the stalemate in the civil war after three and a half years of inconclusive fighting in which at least 42,000 people have died.

The army plans to combine a military campaign against the FMLN in San Vicente with a civic action programme patterned on

the U.S. effort to win the hearts and minds of the rural population in the Vietnam War.

In San Salvador, the head of the government's peace commission called on the guerrillas to take part in talks on general elections scheduled for later this year.

Commission chief Francisco Quinonez told reporters: "We want to show the world that this country wants peace through democratic means... we want to speak with those in arms who want to participate in the democratic process."

Last Thursday, the FMLN demanded direct negotiations with both the United States and the Salvadorean government.

Hawk missiles litter the autobahn



Three Hawk missiles are seen lying on the Wurzburg-Fulda autobahn Friday afternoon after a U.S. army truck carrying them flipped over in a

crash, injuring two soldiers. The accident caused the four-lane autobahn to remain closed for more than four hours.

Americans see exhibit of Palestinian culture

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Last week, Members of U.S. Congress and the American public were invited to a reception on Capitol Hill by members of the Palestinian aid society and nine other groups of Arab-Americans, to overcome what they described as "barriers of ignorance and prejudice against Palestinians."

Carol Strandell, a representative of the Arab Women's Council, said the event was organized to "show the American people on a cultural and educational level that the Palestinians are a separate people with their own rich culture and heritage."

U.S. Congresswoman Mary Rose Oaker pointed out in opening remarks that "the Palestinians have the same aspirations as all of us and are among the most cultured and civilised people in the world." She added that in her view there is a lack of knowledge by the American public and the United States Congress about the history and aspirations

of the Palestinians.

Four members of Congress hosted the evening of songs, dances, fashions and poetry illustrating the theme "Palestinians And Their Land." Guests dined on traditional Palestinian food and viewed objects on display from Palestinian homes in the Washington area. Ceramics, mother of pearl crafts, olive wood knick-knacks and Hebron glass were among the works exhibited.

Hostesses in traditional Palestinian dresses answered inquiries about Palestinian women and their jewelry, and the history of hand-woven rugs from the now occupied Gaza and Hebron areas.

Among the guests at the reception was Ellen Siegel, a representative of Washington area Jews for an Israeli-Palestinian peace. When asked why she and some members of her organisation were attending the programme, she replied: "As Jews we need to learn more about the Palestinians, and the Palestinians, about the Jewish people, also."

Mauroy arrives in Spain

MADRID (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy arrived Sunday for two days of talks with Spanish leaders expected to centre on European Community affairs, Central America and terrorism.

Mr. Mauroy and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, who greeted him at the airport, went by helicopter to a country house in the outskirts of Madrid for informal talks.

With Mr. Gonzalez fresh from a Latin American tour and preparing his first official visit to the United States next week, Central America was expected to be covered. France and Spain are both critical of U.S. policy there.

The French party included Ber-

nard Garcia, a former consul in Bilbao and an expert on Basque terrorism, and Antoine Blanca, roving ambassador to Latin America.

Spanish Interior Minister Jose Barrio, Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Moran, Economy Minister Miguel Boyer and the State Secretary for European Community affairs, Manuel Marin, would take part in the talks, government sources said.

Mr. Mauroy will call on King Juan Carlos, attend another working session and luncheon with Mr. Gonzalez and hold a press conference before flying home Monday.

Paper explains embassy delay

MOSCOW (R) — A Moscow newspaper Sunday blamed American violation of Soviet construction rules for a dispute which halted work on the new U.S. embassy here for nearly three weeks.

Moskovskaya Pravda said the dispute over the use of X-ray equipment on the site should teach the U.S. embassy the lesson that laws and rules of the host nation should be "strictly and unconditionally observed."

According to Moskovskaya Pravda, the U.S. had promised to observe Soviet construction regulations stating that X-ray equipment can only be used when no workers are on the site, but then "flagrantly violated" the undertaking.

Rebels urged to field candidates

MANILA (R) — The Philippines opposition coalition called on rebel guerrillas to "come down from the hills" and field candidates in next year's national assembly elections.

The United Nationalist Democratic Organisation (UNIDO), coupled its appeal with a demand to President Ferdinand Marcos that the elections, scheduled for next May, be free and honest.

Answering questions at a press conference, UNIDO President and former Senator Salvador Laurel said that if Mr. Marcos did not give assurances of free and fair elections "not only may we boycott the elections but we may also dismantle and disband UNIDO."

This would leave two violent factions fighting each other — government forces and the Communist New People's Army. "And maybe some of our younger members will even join them in the hills," he added.

Deportee starts fire on jet

MONTREAL (R) — A man being deported from Canada started a fire on an Air Canada Boeing 727 taking him to Bermuda Saturday but an airline spokesman said the blaze was quickly extinguished and no one was hurt.

In Saturday's incident, the Air Canada spokesman said the man, a Bermudian whose name was not released, started a fire in a lavatory as the plane, carrying 63 passengers and six crew, was on its way to Hamilton, Bermuda.

Old hero's son sworn in chief of Kashmir

NEW DELHI (R) — National Conference Party leader Farouq Abdullah was sworn in Sunday as chief minister of Jammu and Kashmir following last week's state elections.

Farouq, 46, beat off a strong challenge by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party to win a five-year term.

The elections were a popularity test for Farouq who assumed power last September after the death of his father Sheikh Mohammad, the legendary "Lion of Kashmir."

Foot will step down

LONDON (R) — Michael Foot will step down as leader of Britain's opposition Labour Party in October after its landslide defeat in Thursday's general election, the Labour Party announced Sunday.

Two leading figures in the party — finance spokesman Peter Shore, a moderate, and education spokesman Neil Kinnock, a Foot protégé on the left of the party — announced within minutes that they would stand for the leadership.

Ray Hattersley, spokesman on law enforcement and a public dissenter from the party's opposition to membership of the European Common Market, is considered the other leading contender.

The 69-year-old Mr. Foot's decision was announced after a white collar union, the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, formally offered to nominate him for re-election as leader at the party's annual conference next October.

Mr. Foot declined the nomination and authorised the party to announce the fact.

Mr. Foot, like all party leaders before him, was chosen by the party's parliamentary caucus.

Howe: 'The grey man in the no-flannel suit'

LONDON (R) — Sir Geoffrey Howe, named Saturday to take over as foreign secretary after four years holding Britain's purse strings, is a workaholic with a reputation for keeping a low profile and not saying much.

One newspaper columnist had described the 56-year-old barister as "the grey man in the no-flannel suit."

His move to the Foreign Office was widely seen as a reward for his tenacious efforts at the treasury, administering Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tough economic medicine to tackle the worst recession in half a century. It brought him under heavy fire as he tightened the money supply

and reduced government spending to bring down inflation from 22 per cent in 1980 to just over four per cent last month.

However, as the inflation rate dropped, unemployment rose to a record level of over three million. He backed Mrs. Thatcher in resisting pressure to reflate the economy, arguing against increasing government borrowing to create jobs.

It won him her respect, and as the economy began showing signs of revival in the past few months, he took the credit as one of the principal architects of recovery. He has already had much experience in the international arena, preaching fiscal restraint to finance ministers around the world as a way of keeping down inflation and interest rates.

Last December, Sir Geoffrey became chairman of the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) policy-making interim committee.

He nursed an ambition to be in Parliament from his school days but his political career got off to a chequered start.

He stood for Parliament and lost twice before winning a seat in 1964, then was defeated at the next election two years later. Elected again in 1970, he was appointed solicitor-general in Edward Heath's government and received

an appointment to the House of Lords.

In opposition after the Conservatives lost the 1974 election, he was spokesman on social services. When Mrs. Thatcher ousted Mr. Heath as party leader in 1975, she promoted him to treasury spokesman.

Sir Geoffrey is married, with three grown children. A bespectacled, portly figure, he is meticulous and always well-prepared — as he demonstrated when his trousers were stolen from his sleeping car on an overnight train ride.

He emerged with his dignity intact, explaining: "Luckily I always carry a spare pair."

New U.K. finance minister is hardline monetarist

LONDON (R) — Britain's new chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister), Nigel Lawson, is a hardline monetarist and among a select band which has risen through Conservative ranks since Margaret Thatcher became party leader in 1975.

The 51-year-old son of a Jewish tea merchant, political commentators describe him as an abrasive hardliner of noted wit and independence who, like Mrs. Thatcher, does not suffer fools.

Mr. Lawson, a tousled-haired

former financial journalist and editor, has a first class honours degree in philosophy, politics and economics from England's Oxford University.

In the 1960s, he was a special assistant to the then Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home and a member of the Conservative Party's policy group on future economic policy.

He won a seat in Parliament in 1974 and the same year worked

under Mrs. Thatcher as a member of his party's housing policy group.

A former conservative treasury and economic affairs spokesman, commentators say he won respect at the treasury when he was a junior minister there between 1974 and 1981.

Mr. Lawson, who is married, is a member of the privy council, a large group of eminent people who advise the queen.

Trudeau's opponents come up with another 'Trudeau'

By Paul Majendie

OTTAWA (R) — The next prime minister of Canada could be a rich, debonair, fluently bilingual and from Quebec — much like the man who has run the country for the last 15 years.

The opposition Conservatives, riding high in opinion polls against the ruling Liberals, Sunday picked Brian Mulroney, a mining magnate from Montreal, as their new leader in a bid to end the long reign of Pierre Trudeau.

Mr. Trudeau, 63, is a wealthy lawyer from Montreal who came into politics to save Quebec from separatism.

Even the Conservatives, in the political wilderness for 19 of the last 20 years, acknowledged the similarity between Mr. Mulroney and the man he is out to beat.

One delighted delegate at the Tory convention which ousted party leader Joe Clark said: "Now we have got Mulroney, we have ourselves our own Pierre Trudeau."

Mr. Clark, often disparaged for lacking the flair and charisma of the premier, lost narrowly to the handsome 44-year-old Mr. Mulroney who has never run for political office in his life but, unabashed, stresses that he is a man who "made it in the real world out there."

While Mr. Mulroney was out "in the real world," Pierre Trudeau ensured the Liberals a solid power base in Quebec, the sprawling province of six million people which supplies half the Liberal seats in the House of Commons.

The Conservatives, who hold just one of those crucial 75 Quebec seats, now clearly hope that Mr. Mulroney, the first Quebecer ever to head the Tory Party, will be the man to break that Liberal stranglehold on power.

Mr. Mulroney, an electrician's son from the Quebec community of Baie Comeau, worked his way through university and law school,

became a labour relations lawyer and a keen party campaigner for 1950's Tory leader John Diefenbaker.

In 1976, he bid for the Tory leadership with a slick, costly campaign which alienated many party faithful who plumped instead for "dark horse" Joe Clark. Mr. Clark briefly interrupted Mr. Trudeau's reign as prime minister for nine months in 1979.

Mr. Mulroney then accepted the presidency of the iron ore company of Canada where, he later boasted, "our productivity is up, our employee income is up. Profit-sharing is in. Absenteeism is down and quality is up."

When recession forced closure of the iron ore mine in Schefferville, a Quebec town which depended on the company for jobs, Mr. Mulroney won sizeable settlements for employees, reducing bitterness to a minimum.

Political pundits have criticised him for clouding policy issues. The Toronto Globe and Mail com-

mented: "He is a master at rhetoric which bristles with indignation but avoids commitments."

But he is generally keen to give small businesses extra tax breaks, limit spending by state-owned corporations and link immigration to job prospects. He also supports proposed testing of U.S. cruise missiles over Canada.

Mr. Mulroney, an avid ice hockey and baseball fan like millions of sports-mad Canadians, is married to Milla, the attractive daughter of a Montreal doctor. They have three children aged eight, six and three.

Sunday night Mr. Mulroney, keen to overcome the internal divisions that have helped keep the Tories out of power for so long, promptly called on Joe Clark to maintain a leading role in the party.

The Conservatives now hope to build up voter support before the next election, due to be held by early 1985.

NEWS IN BRIEF

China's first 2 tube babies born

PEKING (R) — China's first two test-tube babies have been born in the central province of Hunan, the official magazine Beijing (Peking) Review said Sunday. The English-language weekly said the first of the two was a 3.1 kilogramme girl born on Jan. 16. The second, a boy, weighed 3.4 kilograms, when he was born on April 4. The babies were the result of research by doctors at Hunan Medical College who have been studying artificial insemination techniques to refrigerate sperm since 1981, it added.

Japan's old-age suicide rate up

TOKYO (R) — Money worries drove an increasing number of middle-aged Japanese men to kill themselves last year, according to an official report. The annual report of the national police agency said 12.8 per cent more men in their 50s committed suicide last year than the year before. The number of cases in which money was the motive increased by a third. For men in their 40s the rise was 8.7 per cent, with money playing a part in about a sixth more cases. The report said a total of 21,288 people killed themselves last year, equivalent to nearly 18 people out of every 100,000 and 3.9 per cent more than in 1981. The over-65 age group were most prone to suicide, accounting for 22.7 per cent of the total. Three out of four old people killed themselves because of sickness, the report said.

Family gets tape from IRA kidnappers

BELFAST (R) — A man held by Irish nationalist guerrillas to prevent his son turning police informant has said in a taped message that he is well, his family announced Saturday. Patrick Gilmore, 62, said he was in good health and being well looked after, but gave no hint of where he was. Gilmore was kidnapped seven months ago by masked gunmen who warned his son Raymond not to testify against colleagues in the Irish Republican Army (IRA), a banned guerrilla group fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Moscow names new envoy to E. Germany

MOSCOW (R) — Vyacheslav Kocherzhevsky, a deputy prime minister of the Russian federation, will be the Soviet Union's new ambassador in East Germany, TASS news agency announced Sunday. Mr. Kocherzhevsky, born in 1918, replaces veteran envoy Pyotr Abramov, 71, who will return to Moscow as head of the state committee for foreign tourism. Mr. Abramov's appointment, formally a promotion but in practice a move away from top-level politics, was also announced by TASS, which said the former main board for foreign tourism was being turned into a state committee.

Cranston wins straw polls

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin (R) — Sen. Alan Cranston of California has scored an unexpected victory over former Vice President Walter Mondale in a straw poll for the Democratic Party's 1984 presidential nomination. Sen. Cranston's win in the poll of Wisconsin Democrats was narrow, but it was his second victory in the third of the informal, non-binding votes held so far this year. Colorado Sen. Gary Hart finished third, as he did in the previous two polls.

Miami customs find illegal drugs

MIAMI (R) — Customs agents at Miami international airport have found about 450 kilograms of cocaine worth \$300 million, hidden in a load of flowers on a Colombian cargo plane. An official spokesman said 4.5 kilograms of the drug was found elsewhere in the cargo area while in the city's docks 1,590 kilograms of marijuana was confiscated from a South American freighter.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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AVERAGE, GOOD OR EXPERT

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J10643
♦ KQ4
♦ K5
♦ 542
WEST
♦ K98752 ♦ Q
♦ A ♦ 9753
♦ Q19763 ♦ 1082
♦ Void ♦ J10986

SOUTH
♦ A
♦ J10862
♦ A4
♦ AKQ73

The bidding:
South West North East
1♥ 1♠ 3♥ Pass
6♥ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

Sometimes a bridge hand will enable you to test your level of skill. Here's a hand from "The Bridge World: Best of the Early Sixties" that will give you a chance to rate your game.

The bidding is aggressive but not unreasonable. North's jump to three hearts is a limit raise showing a hand of 9-11 points with good trumps; however, he should have four trumps for this bid or compensating high-card values. No one can quibble with South's leap to slam.

Against the heart slam West leads the queen of diamonds. You win and lead a trump. West takes the ace and shifts to a low spade. You capture East's queen with

the ace. How do you continue?

If you are an average player, you know that the odds favor a 3-2 club split. So you draw trumps and start on the clubs. By the time you learn of the 5-0 club division, it is too late and you must go down two tricks.

As your game improves, you learn that you can handle a 4-1 club split. You draw only one more round of trumps and then start on clubs. If clubs are 4-1 and the player with the long clubs also has the remaining trump, you will be able to ruff a club in dummy and score your slam. Unfortunately, the suit does not behave as kindly as you had expected, so you are down one—at least, an improvement.

The expert draws no more trumps. He first cashes one high club. Should both defenders follow, he will proceed next with a second trump and then with a second club, and he will make the slam if the conditions above exist.

But he will also land the contract if the layout is as in the diagram. When West shows out and can't ruff, declarer simply cashes his high clubs and his remaining diamond winner, then crossruffs the rest of hand for 12 tricks.